

Merald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,019

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1973

Established 1837

Algeria	13.5	Belgium	23.5	France	1.45	Germany	1.00	Greece	1.00	India	1.00	Iran	1.00	Italy	1.00	Israel	1.00	Japan	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Luxembourg	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	Norway	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Spain	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	Turkey	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.S.A.	1.00	U.S.S.R.	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
---------	------	---------	------	--------	------	---------	------	--------	------	-------	------	------	------	-------	------	--------	------	-------	------	---------	------	------------	------	-------------	------	--------	------	----------	------	-------	------	--------	------	-------------	------	--------	------	------	------	--------	------	----------	------	------------	------

Hanoi, Viet Cong Free 135 GIs and 3 U.S. Civilians

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, the Philippines, Feb. 12.—North Vietnam and the Viet Cong freed 135 American prisoners of war today as part of the first major release of captives since the Paris truce pact of 1973.

After a minor delay in Hanoi and a protracted one in South Vietnam, an American aircraft brought the freed POWs to this U.S. base where they will undergo medical checkups and treatment and orientation.

The processing here is expected to last three or four days. Most of the 135 who arrived here—some American civilians stayed in Saigon for a stopover there—appeared healthy, however, and it was said that some of them could be home in America by Friday.

As the 135 U.S. military men and seven civilians joyously celebrated their freedom here, President Nixon issued a statement from San Clemente, Calif., saluting them and asking the United States to respect their privacy.

He urged the nation to mark the occasion "with a prayer of thanks for all who have borne this battle and made peace with the enemy possible." That was a quotation from Abraham Lincoln, on Lincoln's Birthday.

Mr. Nixon said: "This moment belongs above all to the returning men themselves and to the families waiting to welcome them. We can join most fittingly in that welcome not with fanfare, but with quiet respect for their fortitude in the ordeal that is now ending and for their privacy in the time ahead."

Free Colonel Thanks Nixon By Telephone

President Tells Him Sacrifice Not in Vain

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 12.—President Nixon today held a telephone conversation with an Air Force colonel held captive by the North Vietnamese for nearly eight years, and told him, "Your sacrifice has not been in vain."

"I want you to know how enormously proud we are of you and all the men," Mr. Nixon told Col. Robinson Rimmer of Tulsa, Okla., who initiated the phone call from Clark Air Base in the Philippines.

In their four-minute conversation, Mr. Nixon told the officer, "I am proud of you for 1 1/2 years of your sacrifice. You have shown us that the call was 'one of the best' and your families. You can be certain, also, that we will not rest until all those still known captive are safe and until we have achieved the best possible accounting for those missing in action."

According to the Paris pact, the Communists are to release the rest of their prisoners in three more groups, at two-week intervals, depending on the rate of withdrawal of U.S. military forces in Vietnam. The pact provides for the release of all prisoners of war within 60 days of the peace pact—which would be by March 23.

The Saigon forces had been scheduled to release today 2,000 Communists while the Red forces had been committed to free 1,000 South Vietnamese captives held in the South.

The Communists had balked today at releasing the 27 Americans in South Vietnam until the Saigon forces freed captive Communists. That dispute delayed the release of the 27 Americans by 10 hours.

My Time Is Yours

Mr. Nixon responded, Mr. Ziegler said the President added that a meeting could be arranged for the prisoners are reunited with their families.

Because "you and the men have been through so much," the President said, "nothing would give me more pleasure than to meet you personally and express my gratitude for your sacrifice."

Mr. Ziegler said no specific time had been set for a presidential meeting with the returning POWs. He said the President would be speaking in behalf of the prisoners, you have our support for as long as you live."

Personally Proud

Mr. Ziegler further quoted the President as saying the prisoners would be shaking your hand and you personally how proud we have you as our President."

Rimmer was captured on March 16, 1965, when his plane was shot down.

Mr. Ziegler said Col. Rimmer, one of the senior officers among POWs who were released today, initiated the phone call and "there was no prior session with us."

The President was preparing to sign the swearing in of Casper W. Ryan, Jr., as secretary of the Department of Defense, the ceremony, the call was through to the President's

Sailors on Mine-Sweepers Get Shore Leave in Port of Haiphong

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP).—A small group of American sailors were ashore yesterday in Haiphong, where they were given shore leave on liberty in a foreign port for the first time since the war.

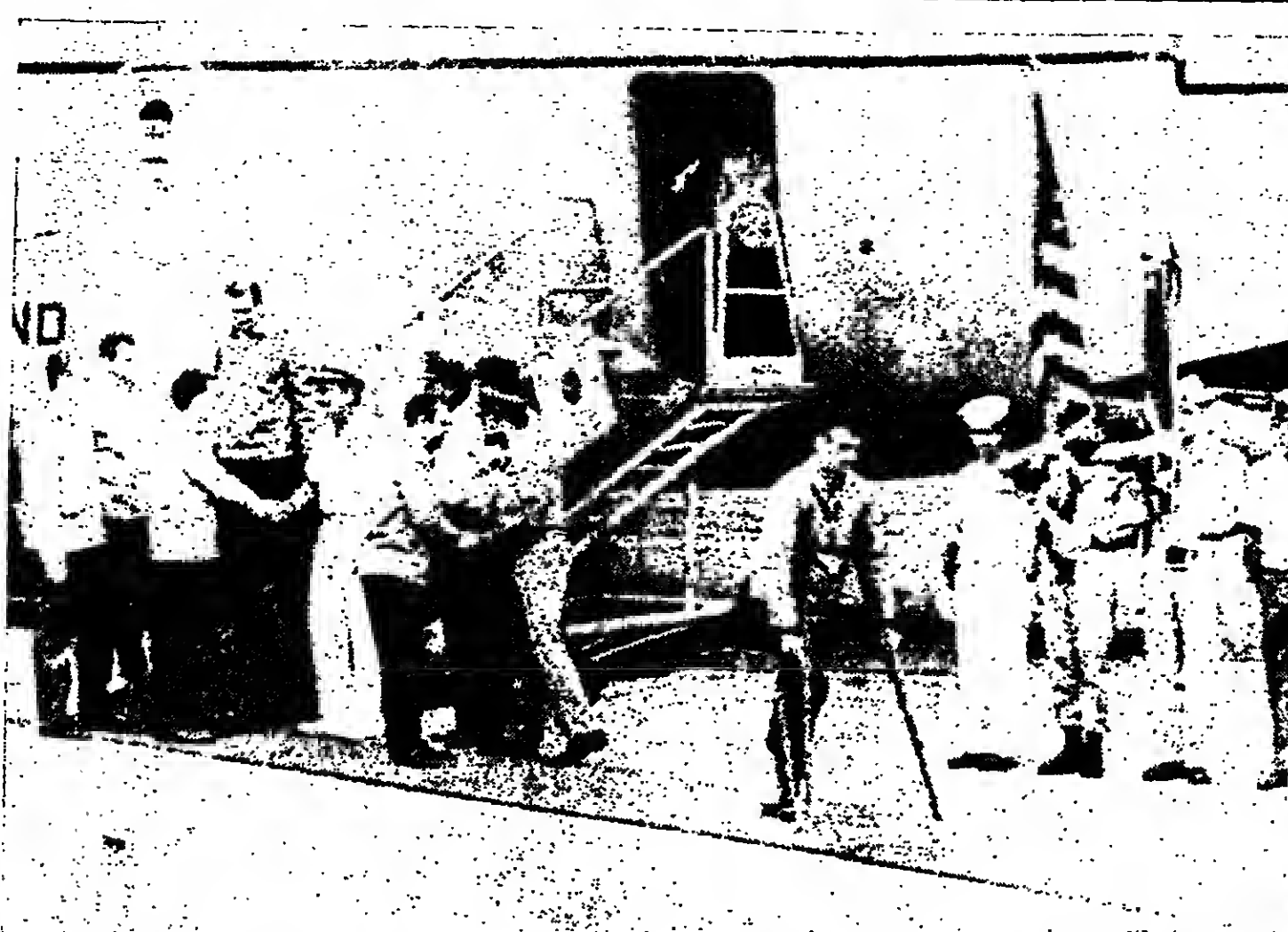
The Pentagon reported today that a group of enlisted men from the Navy's mine-clearing force in the Gulf of Tonkin were taken on a five-block sightseeing tour in Haiphong, to restaurants for lunch and to a waterfront shop that sold souvenirs, hats and stamps.

"Prices were comparable to Subic Bay prices" in the Philippines, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said.

The tour apparently was at the invitation of the North Vietnamese, he said.

U.S. and North Vietnamese officials have been meeting in Haiphong and aboard U.S. ships anchored outside the harbor to discuss procedures for clearing North Vietnam's minebarriers and inland waterways of underwater mines.

There was no meeting yesterday, and Rear Adm. Brian Dwyer, the U.S. task-force commander, permitted some to go sightseeing with North Vietnamese escorts.



COMING HOME—Returning American POWs walk along red carpet as they are greeted by military commanders and color guard at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines upon their arrival from Hanoi yesterday.



SIGN OF THANKSGIVING—American POW with handmade poster he displayed immediately after stepping off the plane which brought him from North Vietnam yesterday.

Joy, Relief For Families Of Prisoners

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP).—The glimpse of a long missing face and the sound of a long-silent voice brought unreserved happiness today to the families of U.S. prisoners of war freed by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

Releasing the emotions held in check through long years of false reports and months of supposedly last-minute delays, the POW relatives screamed, wept and laughed.

Many watched telecasts of the arrivals of the prisoners at Clark Air Force Base, in the Philippines. Later they waited for long-distance calls from husbands, brothers and sons.

"Baby, I read you fine. Everything is fine," Mrs. Robert Purcell told her husband, an Air Force lieutenant colonel shot down near Hanoi on July 25, 1965.

There had been an erroneous report from military authorities that Col. Purcell would not come home, that he had given up his place to another prisoner whose mother is seriously ill. Both men made the trip from Hanoi to Clark, however, and Mrs. Purcell spotted her husband in a television broadcast.

Looks Younger

"He looked younger than the last time I saw him," Mrs. Purcell said. Seven hours after the broadcast, the telephone rang.

The Purcells talked about their life together and about their five children. "Remember that time you tried to teach me how to play bridge?" Mrs. Purcell asked. She assured her husband that the children "don't have long hair."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Italians Set European Car Theft Record

MILAN, Feb. 12 (AP).—Italian car thieves bettered their European record in 1972 with 175,000 automobile thefts or more than double the aggregate total for France, England and Germany.

Police said that last year one car was stolen every three minutes. In 1971, there were 108,000 stolen automobiles.

According to unofficial figures, 26,000 cars were stolen in England, 60,000 in Germany and 66,000 in France last year.

Over Demands for Freedom Cairo University Students, Police Clash for Second Day

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Riot police clashed with students outside Cairo University for the second straight day today.

Several hundred students who left the university campus and tried to march on the city center were driven back and dispersed by some of the several thousand riot police stationed around the university.

One group of students apparently managed to get through the police cordon and within 300 yards of the headquarters of the newspaper Al-Ahram. They were dispersed by security forces without any clash.

"Thousands of students watched passively from sidewalks and from the roof of the university as the demonstrators, chanting slogans calling for greater freedom, emerged from the campus into a mile-long street parallel to the campus."

Riot police fired gas grenades that left a haze in the air and drove the students back with baton charges.

Students ripped tiles from nearby walls and buried jagged fragments at the police. Some policemen retrieved the tile fragments and threw them back.

The clashes followed a week of campus demonstrations that started when the universities reopened Feb. 3 after a month's closure. The new agitation was in defiance of warnings issued by President Anwar Sadat.

Parliament summoned a special meeting tonight to discuss the continuing student unrest. A parliament official said the session would bear a report from the 11-man committee formed last month to probe the causes of student agitation.

Protestant Militant Groups Go on War Footing in Ulster

BELFAST, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Protestant extremists placed their organizations on a war footing today, ordering their members to go underground and naming substitute leaders.

The Protestant Vanguard Movement said that its leader, William Craig, would address a mass rally in Belfast later tonight to discuss his group's future plans.

The Protestant moves designed to thwart an expected crackdown by the British Army followed a weekend conference among the militant groups to outline new strategy.

Sources within the groups said the more militant elements were demanding violent measures unless the army released 12 Protestant extremists arrested during the weekend.

They said the various militant organizations also were setting up dual command structures so that if any leaders are picked up there will be immediate replacements.

Among the men detained was John McKeague, leader of the Red Hand, a small Protestant group suspected by police of being responsible for many attacks against Roman Catholics.

A Red Hand spokesman said today that Mr. McKeague had been ordered to end a hunger strike he started when arrested Friday. An army spokesman said he has refused to do so. "He has told us he will be dead by midnight Thursday," the spokesman said.

The Red Hand warned tonight that if Mr. McKeague died as a result of his hunger strike, it will spark new violence.

Hunger and thirst strikes are a favorite tactic of the Catholic Irish Republican Army, but Mr. McKeague was the first by a Protestant extremist.

U.S. Said to Ask Big Devaluation At Money Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Negotiations to work out a new package of exchange rates for the trading world's currencies were reported in deadlock today.

The United States, it was learned, is seeking a deal that would devalue the dollar by considerably more than the 8 percent which responsible European officials had suggested was plausible during the weekend.

But a substantial dollar devaluation would require a hefty revaluation upward in the yen.

The Japanese, fearful of the effects of a costlier currency on their exports, are understood to be resisting strongly.

Tokyo will agree to revalue the yen as part of a global package, it is said, but not by enough to satisfy Washington.

The relative rate of dollar and yen have now become the key to a monetary accord. There is a logic in this since the underlying cause of the currency flap is the large and continuing U.S. trade deficit and the bulk of this is with Japan.

The dollar-mark rate is the second most important relationship and Bonn is also said to be unhappy with the size of the change that Washington wants.

As a result, finance officials in touch with the negotiations said tonight that the chances of a deal in the next few days are now less than 50-50.

The world's exchange markets, where currencies are bought and sold, were closed today. But they cannot be closed indefinitely until a bargain is struck. That would bring international trade to a grinding halt with disastrous effects on output and jobs.

Meanwhile, the closures were had news for dollar-carrying tourists—who could only exchange small amounts as very unfavorable rates—and corporate treasurers who had sought to protect their firms against any weekend buying and selling of dollars and borrowing Eurodollars for one or two days scared to more than 20 percent, on an annual basis.

Where indicated quotes for the dollar were available today, they showed steep declines from the floor level. In Germany, for example, the dollar was quoted at 3 percent below its official floor of 3.36 marks; in France it was 3 percent below the 5-franc floor and in Switzerland it was at a 6.5 percent discount.

If the deadlock persists, the markets will reopen in a few days anyway. Then, officials said, most nations will float their currencies and not fix an official rate against the dollar. The float, however, will not be "clean"—one in which supply and demand would fix exchange rates.

Instead, officials forecast, it will be a "dirty" or intermediary float. Governments would instruct their central banks to buy and sell in order to hold national currencies at a level each desires.

This is not a prospect welcomed by officials anywhere. They fear it would raise havoc with businesses such as airlines that try to quote fixed rates in many currencies. It could also lead to a series of competitive (Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)



Tadashi Hosomi, Japan's deputy finance minister.

Japan watches Europe for currency solution. Story on Page 7.

International Effort Sought

West Germany Is Opposing Unilateral Monetary Solution

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 12.—The West German government today said it would oppose a unilateral monetary solution to the currency crisis. Instead, officials forecast, it will be a "dirty" or intermediary float. Governments would instruct their central banks to buy and sell in order to hold national currencies at a level each desires.

This is not a prospect welcomed by officials anywhere. They fear it would raise havoc with businesses such as airlines that try to quote fixed rates in many currencies. It could also lead to a series of competitive (Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Vatican's Bank Buys Dollars

ROME, Feb. 12 (UPI).—One of the financial institutions in Western Europe that carried out international currency exchange operations as usual today was the Vatican's bank—and it bought large amounts of U.S. dollars.

The bank, officially known as the Institute for the Works of Religion, today paid 626 lire for one dollar, against 628 lire Friday.

During the last few weeks, the Vatican bank has been consistently exchanging dollars at higher rates than those on the legal Italian foreign currency markets.

The official Italian rates Friday were 581 lire to the dollar for current accounts, and 604-606 lire to the dollar for capital movements. The dual quotations were in keeping with the two-tier foreign exchange system that Italy introduced on Jan. 22. Today, all foreign exchange transactions in Italy remained suspended.

As of tonight, the situation appeared to have reached something of a stalemate. The U.S. under secretary of the Treasury, Paul A. Volcker, and West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt returned to Bonn early today from Paris, where they had met with Italian, British and French finance ministers late yesterday. It was the second such meeting during the weekend, and the Italians were included after they complained about being left out of the first session.

Today, it was the turn of the Benelux countries to complain. They issued a formal statement of regret at not being involved in the currency discussions, and expressed the hope that the monopolization of the talks by the big Common Market powers would not set a precedent.

© Los Angeles Times.

Athens Probes Death Of Onassis' Son

ATHENS, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The Athens public prosecutor tonight ordered an investigation into whether American pilot Donald McCusker should be charged with manslaughter by negligence in the death of Alexander Onassis, the only son of Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

Alexander Onassis, 24, died on Jan. 23 from head injuries received when his four-seater private plane crashed during takeoff at Athens airport. Mr. McCusker, 49, was at the controls of the plane at the time, according to a Greek government committee of inquiry.

U.S. Probing Segretti Role As GOP Political Saboteur

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Justice Department has begun an investigation of Donald L. Segretti, the young California lawyer who allegedly directed a political sabotage effort on behalf of the Republican party during last year's presidential campaign. Officials of the Justice Department's Criminal Division had said recently that three weeks ago that they believed, on the basis of interviews with Mr. Segretti last summer, that his activities were probably legal and did not merit a full investigation.

A federal statute that makes it illegal to print or distribute political literature that is unsigned or that bears the unauthorized signature of a candidate or political group.

It was not learned why the Justice Department, which knew about Mr. Segretti as early as July, waited until now to begin a formal investigation.

Long-Distance Calls

The Federal Bureau of Investigation initially was led to Mr. Segretti through a number of long-distance calls placed to his telephone from phones in the home and office of E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House consultant who recently pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to tap telephones in the Democratic party's Washington offices.

Some of Mr. Segretti's friends and acquaintances have said that he asked them in late 1971 or early last year to act as informants for the Republicans while posing as campaign workers for various Democratic presidential candidates or to assist him in otherwise disrupting the Democrats' efforts.

Since all of those who have reported being approached by Mr. Segretti have denied accepting his offers, it is not known precisely what sort of operation, if any, was conducted by him.

The New York Times reported last week that Dwight L. Chapin, President Nixon's appointments secretary, had told the FBI that he directed Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal attorney, to pay Mr. Segretti for his part in the alleged sabotage operation. Other reports have put the sum involved as high as \$35,000.

Chapin's Classmate

Mr. Chapin, a classmate of Mr. Segretti at the University of Southern California in the early 1950s, reportedly has been asked to leave the White House staff because of newspaper reports naming him as Mr. Segretti's contact in the administration.



A LONG DELAYED HONOR—Dursie W. Willis, 87, touching a U.S. flag after receiving his honorable discharge.

After 66 Years, Army Clears Name of Minneapolis Man, 87

By Andrew H. Malcolm

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Dursie W. Willis was honorably discharged from the U.S. Army yesterday after 66 years after he was dishonorably discharged.

In an emotional ceremony in his church on his birthday, the 87-year-old Mr. Willis finally won a seemingly endless fight to clear his name.

In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt discharged without honor and without a trial—Mr. Willis and 186 other black soldiers from what was then called D Company, 1st Battalion, 25th Infantry (Colored). They had failed to volunteer information on a 10-minute shooting spree in Texas.

Later, evidence indicated that the black soldiers knew nothing to volunteer about the shooting, in which one man was killed and which became known as "the Brownsville incident."

But despite Mr. Willis's petitions, phone calls and letters, the official record of the case was not corrected until last fall.

Others Had Died

By then, all but one of the men had died, without ever having been relieved of the burden of a dishonorable discharge.

But yesterday, Mr. Willis who shined shoes in a barbershop here for 59 years, leaned on a worn wooden cane in front of his congregation at Zion Baptist Church and heard an Army general apologize to him.

Mr. Willis, whose declining health usually confines him to his easy chair at home, stood by his wife, Olive, 55, and his son, Reginald, 65.

"I stand here today," Maj. Gen. Dewitt Smith Jr. said, "before the friends of Dursie Willis to make absolutely and officially clear what has been true and clear in the minds of those who have known Mr. Willis."

"That is, that he rendered honest, faithful and entirely honorable service to his country while in the uniform of the United States Army."

To Make Amends

"We are trying to substitute justice for injustice, to make amends, to say how much we of this generation—white men as well as black—regret the errors and injustices of an earlier generation. Mr. Willis, you honor us by the quality of the life you have led, by your outstanding citizenship and by the faithful service you rendered the United States Army."

Then Mr. Willis looked out at the congregation, a beaming smile covering his face. They gave him a standing ovation.

The choir sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mr. Willis could not speak to the audience. He just could not stop smiling.

But later he said, "It was a tough fight. I'm happy. But I feel so weak."

It had been a tiring time for Mr. Willis, who has arthritis, deteriorating eyesight and poor hearing. He learned only Wednesday that the Army was sending Gen. Smith and Lt. Col. William Baker from the Pentagon to deliver to him his honorable discharge certificate (back-dated to Nov. 28, 1906), a new U.S. flag and copies of his unblemished service record to send to relatives.

Suffers From Flu

Then, on Friday, Mr. Willis came down with the flu. "I think I'll just keep that flag to put on my coffin," Mr. Willis said.

Things have been happier for the Willis since last fall when Secretary of the Army Robert P. Froelike called the mass punishment of the soldiers in the Brownsville case "a gross injustice." He ordered their discharges changed to honorable.

The men were all presumed dead, and the matter seemed closed, until a newspaper article called attention to Mr. Willis.

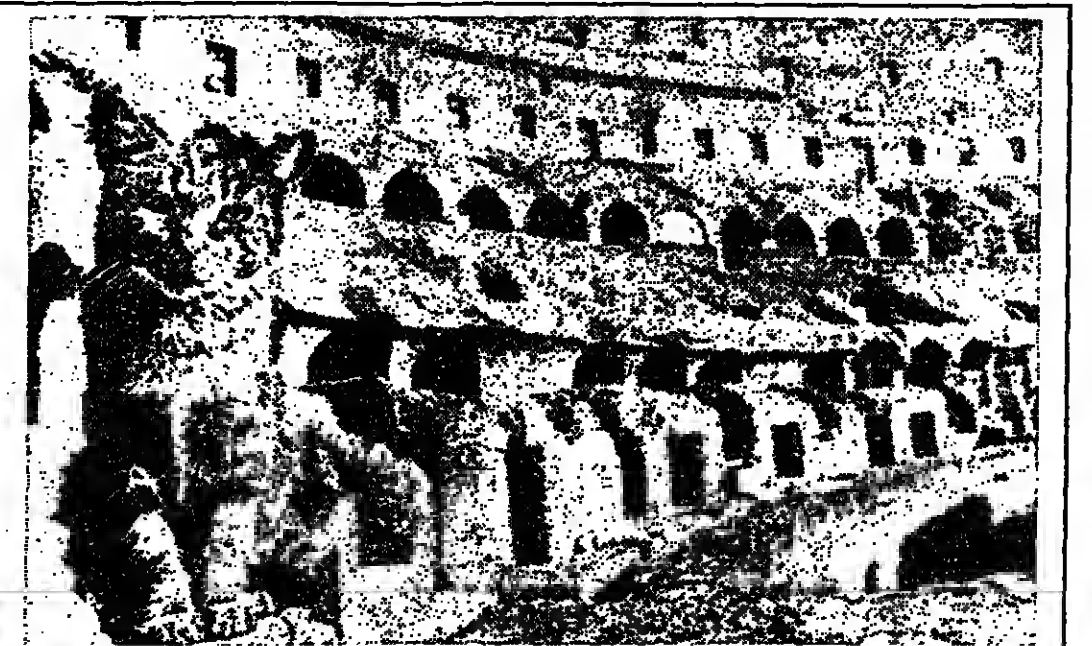
Now that the Army has admitted its mistake, Mr. Willis feels that he is entitled to some compensation, perhaps \$1,000 for every year that his dishonorable discharge kept him from work in the post office or from getting an insurance bond for a new job or perhaps from following an Army career with its pension possibilities.

Such a sum does not seem likely, unless some special legislation is passed in Congress. But Col. Baker met today with Veterans Administration officials here to assure Mr. Willis's eligibility for hospitalization benefits.

Navy Pilot's Body Is Found in Ruins Of Calif. Building

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 12 (Reuters).—The body of the pilot was recovered yesterday from the rubble of an apartment building here that was demolished when a Navy jet crashed into it last Wednesday.

The authorities believe that only 10 persons were killed in the crash and that no more bodies will be found. At first, it was feared that 40 or more persons might have died. The jet's engine also was recovered today—driven 15 feet into the ground by the impact.



THE ETERNAL KITTY—This stray cat shown sitting in the Colosseum is only one of thousands who live in and around Rome's many monuments. They somehow manage to survive in spite of efforts of the authorities to chase them away.

Science Panel Finds Death Danger in SST

Fears Thinning Out Of Ozone Layer

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—A panel of scientists has warned that the development of large fleets of supersonic transport aircraft could damage the atmosphere so severely that lives would be lost.

Focusing on the possibility that the SST's jet exhausts would thin the stratospheric ozone layer that screens the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation, the panel, in a report released today by the National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering, said:

"Sufficient knowledge is at hand to warrant utmost concern over the possible detrimental effects on our environment by the operation of large numbers of supersonic aircraft."

Although all the evidence is not in, the report cites studies that suggest that the water and oxygen in the upper atmosphere "may partially destroy the protective shield of stratospheric ozone."

Even a slight shaving of the thin ozone layer would be harmful. Studies show that a 5 percent decrease in average ozone concentration over the United States would cause a 36 percent increase in ultraviolet radiation.

300 More Deaths

The extra radiation, the scientists said, would cause 8,000 more cases of skin cancer and 300 extra deaths a year.

The report was made by a special panel convened by the academies' Environmental Studies Board as a result of the debate two years ago on the impact on the environment of the SST.

The academies are private groups of leading scientists established by Congress to act as official but independent advisers to the government on scientific matters.

The report was issued at a time when the debate over the SST is starting up again. President Nixon, in his 1974 budget proposal, asked Congress to increase federal spending for research on the SST from \$11 million in 1973 to \$28 million next year.

The President said the increased funding will give the United States "the option to initiate development of an advanced supersonic transport" later in the 1970s.

Congress, pushed by a coalition of environmentalists and budget cutters, shot down the American SST in 1971 by denying further money for its development.

Oceans, Plants, Insects

The increase in the number of cases of skin cancer, with its accompanying increase in deaths, was the most startling finding of the nine-member scientific panel. But it also reported that higher levels of ultraviolet radiation could affect the oceans, plant growth and insect behavior patterns.

"Any environmental change that affects insects is ecologically important," the scientific panel said. "An increase in natural ultraviolet radiation would probably be such a change."

Increased ultraviolet radiation would change deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the genetic messenger of all living cells. "It is not surprising, therefore, that if a DNA molecule is altered by radiation the functioning of the cell is markedly affected, resulting in mutation or death."

Moreover, the report said, ultraviolet radiation has great effects on tiny organisms, such as plankton that live in the oceans.

"An enhanced penetration of solar UV (ultraviolet) radiation through natural bodies of water as a consequence of stratospheric ozone destruction might well have a significant effect upon the important organisms," the panel added.

The much ultraviolet radiation is harmful to man in other ways besides causing skin cancers. Repeated, long-term exposure to sun leads to skin changes that make a person look older. In addition, the report said, the eyes can be injured by ultraviolet radiation.

The study points out that while some sun is necessary for life, too much of it is harmful—especially the ultraviolet rays that are screened by ozone.

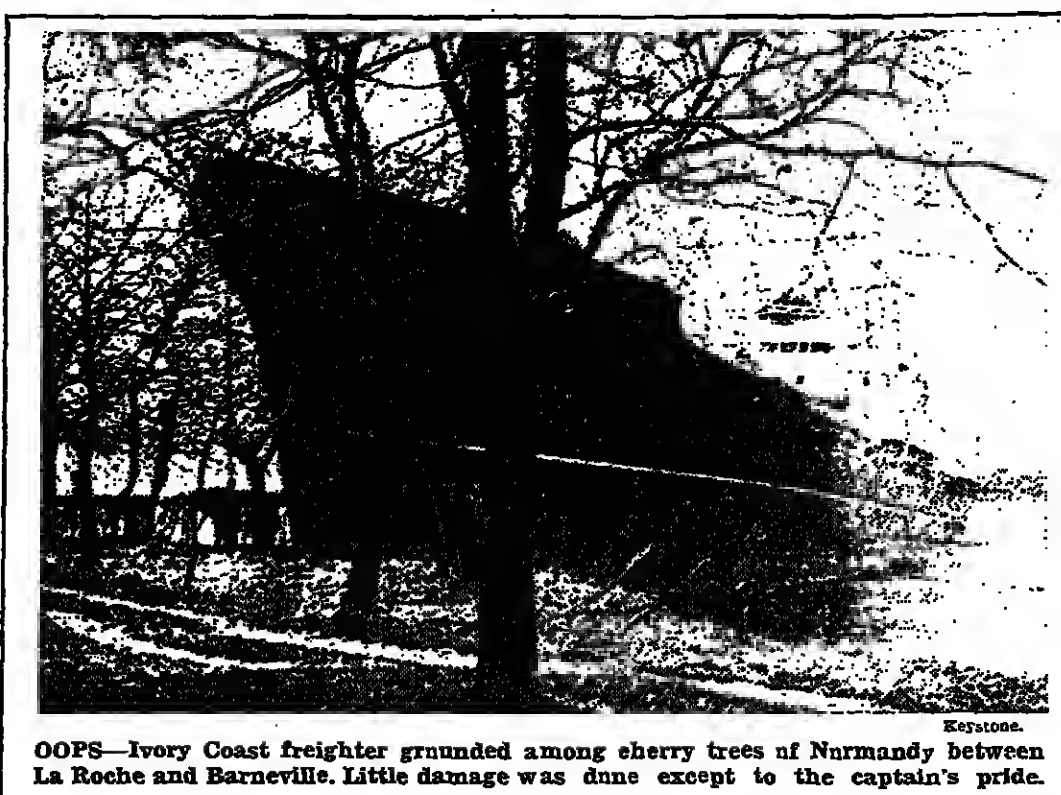
Indeed, the study said, "The formation of this protective shield of ozone in prehistoric times was most likely a prerequisite for the evolution of terrestrial life."

Stroessner Wins Paraguayan Vote

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 12 (UPI).—Gen. Alfredo Stroessner won his fifth consecutive five-year term as president yesterday. The victory gave him five times the votes of his nearest rival.

Gen. Stroessner, in nearly complete returns, got 418,823 votes to 74,072 for Gustavo Riar, the Liberal Radical party candidate, and 18,883 for Carlos Levi Ruffinelli, a liberal. The Christian Democrats and the Revolutionary Febrerista party called on supporters to cast blank ballots as a sign of opposition to Gen. Stroessner.

The president's only real opponents were students and Roman Catholic priests, who charged him with ignoring civil liberties and jailing political prisoners.



OOPS—Ivory Coast freighter grounded among cherry trees of Normandy between La Roche and Barneville. Little damage was done except to the captain's pride.

Launch Set for May

Delays Hamper U.S. Skylab, Expanded Goals Raise Costs

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—America's space sequel to the Apollo program will get under way in May at a cost almost \$400 million above what the space agency had in mind when the Skylab program began seven years ago.

Even the \$2,568-billion total estimated cost for Skylab is threatened by delays that have postponed the first Skylab launch and added \$5 million in overtime costs. The space agency hopes the huge Skylab workshop can be put into orbit around the earth on May 14 but concedes that another two-week delay and \$5 million in costs are possible.

Once lost in the shadow of the man-on-the-moon program, the earth-orbiting Skylab is now the flagship of the manned space program in the United States. Indeed, Skylab symbolizes the whole post-Apollo era, in which money has become scarcer and the emphasis has swung away from the moon and planets back toward earth.

Physically, Skylab is the most impressive space machine ever built. Its workshop, command craft and solar telescope together weigh 100 tons and measure 120 feet, end to end.

Living Quarters

Living quarters for three crewmen equal a three-bedroom house. On clear nights, Skylab will be as visible as a bright moving star to 90 percent of the world's people, even though it will be circling the globe at an altitude of 270 miles.

There is more to Skylab than just size. Three crews of Skylab astronauts will operate a \$100-million telescope to study the sun from above the earth's atmosphere. They also will direct a \$37-million array of scientific cameras and sensors at the earth during the five months Skylab will be manned.

The earth-related study is one of the reasons Skylab's price-tag has risen above its original \$2.2-billion estimate. Besides studying the effects of long-term weightlessness on the human body, Skylab's original purpose was to study the sun. It wasn't until 1969 that the earth studies were made part of the Skylab program.

"That was the year we went to a Saturn-5 (the same rocket that sent Apollo to the moon) launch for Skylab, which gave us a much larger orbital workshop," John Disler, Skylab Deputy Program Director, said. "It allowed us to expand our goals."

Too Many Goals

There are some critics who feel that Skylab now has too many goals, and who point out that the addition of the earth studies cuts into the amount of time that can be spent studying the sun.

The way the telescope-shaped Skylab is configured, the solar observatory and earth-resources experiments cannot run at the same time. The huge Skylab cluster must be aimed at the earth for the earth studies, which pulls the windmill-shaped telescope away from the sun.

The first crew will study the earth, mostly the United States, on 15 of the 204 passes it makes around the globe.

Some astronomers are more unhappy about Skylab's timing than they are about losing solar viewing time. Skylab will be in orbit from May, 1973, to May, 1974, which from a solar physicist's

standpoint is the worst time in this decade to study the sun.

Sunspot Cycle

What causes sunspots and the solar flares that usually accompany them is one of the major mysteries of the sun, but it is only in the active two or three years of the 11-year sunspot cycle that large sunspots occur. These spots cover as much as 10 percent of the solar disc and are the highlight of the sunspot decade.

"Unfortunately, Skylab will be doing its sun-gazing when the likelihood of any sunspot activity is very remote," a solar astronomer, who asked not to be identified, said.

The two-week launch delay that Skylab already has suffered imperils at least part of the earth studies. If the two weeks slip to four weeks, the earth studies will suffer even more.

Byrne U.S. Chess Champ After Tie With Reshevsky

CHICAGO, Feb. 12 (AP).—Robert Byrne is the new U.S. chess champion, but he has no illusions about world champion Bobby Fischer. "Invincible," Byrne says.

Byrne, 43, chess columnist for The New York Times, captured the U.S. title Saturday after drawing with Samuel Reshevsky, 61, of Springfield, N.Y., who was the defending champion. Reshevsky has won the U.S. title eight times.

Byrne finished the six-game round-robin playoff with three points based on two wins and two draws. Reshevsky was second with two points collected on a win, two draws and a loss.

Lubomir Kavalek, former Czechoslovak titleholder now residing in Washington, was third with two draws and two losses.

Besides the prize money, \$2,000 for first and \$1,500 for second, Byrne and Reshevsky will advance to international play this summer in Brazil. The international competition eventually will determine a challenger to Fischer in 1975.

But Reshevsky says he already knows who should play Fischer. "I should be Fischer's challenger," he said. "I'm playing better than ever, and I should play Bobby."

Some experts who watched the playoffs agreed that Reshevsky played the best chess, although Byrne was steady and precise in his games, they said.

Red Visas, Fees Cost Bonn 312 Million Marks

BERLIN, Feb. 12 (AP).—West Germany paid East Germany 312 million marks last year for visa fees and other charges stemming from their recent records, it was disclosed today.

Transit visas for West Germans going through East Germany to and from West Berlin cost the Bonn government 234.9 million marks. The remainder went for such things as fees of West Berliners making visits beyond the Berlin wall into East Germany, telephone and postal service.

The figures were made public by Juergen Wohlrabe, a Christian Democratic delegate from West Berlin in the West German federal parliament.

Mr. Wohlrabe said East Germany owes West Germany 620 million marks for items delivered to East Germany within what is called inner German trade.

Peking Starts Skyscraper

PEKING, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Foundations are being laid for Peking's first skyscraper, a 20-story hotel block, which will be the city's tallest building, a Chinese spokesman said today.

The block is an extension to the seven-story Peking Hotel in the heart of the city next to the square of the Gate of Heavenly Peace.

Soviet Robot Will Explore Lunar Range

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (UPI).—The Lunokhod-2 robot has set out on the Soviet Union's most ambitious lunar mission—a trek across the moon's surface to explore the Taurus Mountains, Tass news agency said today.

Tass said Lunokhod, which landed on the moon Jan. 18, began its journey Saturday and by today, had covered more than 1.2 miles.

The agency did not say how much farther it has to go. But when Lunokhod landed, Tass reported it was 3.7 miles from the Taurus Mountains.

A seven-mile round trip would take Lunokhod a greater distance than was covered by Lunokhod-1 in its moon explorations nearly three years ago. Lunokhod-1 traveled a total of 8.5 miles.

Tass said Lunokhod began moving toward the mountains after making studies of a 90-foot crater in the Sea of Serenity.

Origin of Seas

Soviet scientists hope to obtain new data on the origin of the lunar "seas" during Lunokhod's travels, Tass said. It said scientists are divided on whether the seas resulted from lava flow from volcanoes or from molten material from giant meteorites that crashed into the moon.

Tass said Lunokhod yesterday bounced over rocks and around numerous small craters which "considerably impeded movement."

It said Soviet scientists had expected that the robot would start climbing as it headed toward the mountains, but that the initial part of the route was a downward slope, after which the robot reached a plateau.

Tass said Lunokhod covered 5,867 feet yesterday. The robot emerged last week from a two-week hibernation during the long lunar night. It survived temperatures down to 300 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

"All systems in the automatic laboratory function normally," Tass said. The original Lunokhod froze during a similar lunar night after performing for 10 months and 17 days.

Bonn Now Leads West in Trading With Russians

MOSCOW, Feb. 12 (UPI).—West Germany is now the Soviet Union's leading Western trade partner, a Soviet official announced today as experts of the two countries met to consider how to boost trade in 1973.

Soviet Deputy Premier Vasili N. Novikov made the announcement at the opening session of the West German-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific Cooperation.

Mr. Novikov, who heads the committee, said that Soviet trade with West Germany reached 3.3 billion marks last year, pushing West Germany ahead of Japan as Russia's leading non-Communist trading partner.

Mr. Novikov said that there was a 23 percent increase in trade over 1972.

The commission, which will meet until Wednesday, will discuss ways in which the two countries can cooperate in industrial and technical projects and in exchanges of goods.

Big Landslide Buries Grader, Driver in U.S.

BIG SUR, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP).—A highway grader and its driver were buried yesterday by a landslide that dropped nearly 200 yards of roadway down a cliff, police reported.

The slide area on Highway 1, the scenic route skirting California's coast, was about five miles south of Big Sur, a region of steep cliffs overlooking the Pacific south of Monterey Bay.

"Highway 1 will be closed indefinitely. Between 150 and 200 yards of roadway just dropped away," a police official said. "The machine and the operator are buried under tons of mud and debris." The driver was not immediately identified.

The region has been soaked by persistent rains through the winter storm season.

The Nameless Ones

The release of the first groups of American prisoners in Vietnam and the discussion of their fate and treatment should turn the world's attention to another hapless body of men—92,000 of them—who are still being used as diplomatic pawns. They are, of course, the Pakistanis taken prisoner during the brief little war in which India detached Bangladesh from Pakistan. And they have remained in prisoner-of-war camps for more than a year, while India, Bangladesh and Pakistan wrangle about the complex issues that divide them in the war's wake.

Secretary-general Waldheim of the United Nations is visiting the subcontinent, and he expressed the hope the other day that the three states can be brought together. But in the meanwhile, Sheikh Mujib (who did not take these prisoners himself, since he was in jail at the time), the head of Bangladesh, has reiterated that the men not be released by their Indian captors until Pakistan recognizes his country.

This would seem to place a heavy moral burden on the sheikh's ally. But Indian governments have demonstrated, ever since the technically legal but otherwise highly dubious seizure of most of Kashmir, that they are quite capable of viewing foreign affairs through at least two pairs of spectacles. Indira Gandhi, for example, is vocally suspicious of American diplomacy in Viet-

nam, and the value of the cease-fire there, but would probably resent very much any criticism of the long-range virtues of the situation she did so much to create in Bangladesh, or of the fact that thousands of Pakistanis are still being used to extort concessions from Pakistan.

The Indian subcontinent has a great many difficulties, inherent in its multiplicity of race, language and creed, as well as in the problem of feeding them all. This brutal error of Pakistan in provoking civil war in its eastern region cannot readily be forgotten, even though that area's prospects under independence are clouded, and even though India had its own goals in promoting that independence. But wars would never end if there were not some form of international amnesty—official forgetfulness—and in any case it is inhumane to make one special group of human beings (the prisoners) suffer for the mistakes and crimes of all.

About three centuries ago, Madame de Sévigné, writing to her daughter of the capture of a town, remarked caustically that "It cost us only some soldiers, and not a man who had a name." That attitude might have been acceptable in the days of the Sun King; it would hardly be so today. Sheikh Mujib "had a name," and he was freed, to take political power. Ninety-two thousand Pakistanis, nameless to the world at large, are still imprisoned. They are not legitimate tools of diplomacy.

A Crisis Over Currency

Once again an international meeting will apparently convene, in an atmosphere of great anxiety and urgency, to devalue the dollar. The best that this meeting can hope to accomplish is more patchwork. It will produce a new set of exchange rates, but there is no reason to expect the new rates to have any greater life expectancy than the last set of the rates. If anything, their life expectancy will be shorter. The world's economy is undergoing changes that lie much deeper than the formality of exchange rates. These rates do not set the relationships between national economies. They only reflect those relationships and when they no longer reflect reality accurately they produce surpluses in some countries, deficits in others, and crises in all the capitals. These crises are going to continue as long as the great trading nations continue to hang desperately onto a monetary system that is fundamentally outmoded.

It is important to remember that the international economy is not nearly so esoteric or obscure a subject as the specialists' terminology might make it seem. It is not like nuclear physics, or theology, which deal with things unseen. It is the very practical matter of tangible goods that people can use or wear or eat—the goods that, heaped together, are the base of the standard of living.

The greatest single change that has come over the world economy in recent years is the enormous expansion of world trade. This volume of trade, and the huge currency balances generated by it in the world's banks, have now reached a scale at which the fluctuations have a drastic and threatening effect on the stability of national economies and the survival of nations' governments.

The pattern of opportunities and advantages, in world trade, is constantly shifting. Nations' demands, and their capabilities, change continuously in relation to each other. That is why no fixed set of currency exchange rates will last very long. The rates that are entirely fair and realistic today will be badly skewed in six months as economies grow at different speeds.

Technically and theoretically, the solution is relatively simple. It is essentially the solution that the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Shultz, proposed last September at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund. It is an agreement under which currency rates would change automatically, frequently,

and in small steps. The key word is automatically. As a country began to pile up deficits in its international payments, that country's currency would begin stepping down in relation to the rest of the world. When a country began heaping up surpluses, its currency would step up until a new equilibrium had been reached. This idea has wide support in principle. But in practice it is another matter. Control over the exchange value of its currency is a crucial element in a government's economic power, and very few governments want to give it up to a computer. The American labor unions' current campaigns against foreign imports show that, even in a country of this size, foreign imports have a sharp impact on domestic life and politics. But our foreign imports are only 4 percent of our Gross National Product. The comparable figure for Japan is 10 percent, and for West Germany it is 25 percent.

The last general agreement on exchange rates was achieved 14 months ago at the Smithsonian Institution here. Despite Mr. Nixon's effusive rhetoric at the time—he called it the greatest monetary settlement of all time—everyone knew it was only a very frail and temporary attempt to buy a little time in which fundamental reform might be worked out. Unfortunately the United States then wasted the next nine months in silence. Even after Secretary Shultz's admirable demonstration of leadership last September, progress has proved very slow. Meanwhile, one after another, half a dozen important currencies have abandoned the Smithsonian rates, wholly or in part. Of the world's leading commercial nations, only the United States, Japan and West Germany have not gone into at least a partial float. Now it appears that those three nations are about to meet and readjust their fixed rates again.

The effects of these recurrent crises are not limited, unfortunately, to the technicalities of international banking. They touch the most sensitive aspects of nations' lives. Each crisis contributes something more to a growing mistrust and hostility between the United States and its commercial competitors. Its strongest competitors are also its strongest military and political friends and allies. The meeting now being prepared promises to buy a little more time. It promises nothing more.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Perspective on the Conferences

To put the Helsinki and Vienna conferences into perspective, China must be drawn into the picture. During the century of the last czars, China was not a threat to Russia. Today, however, the Kremlin leaders must be concerned not only with their own economic and technological backwardness, the renegade Tito, rebellions beaten down in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and a recalcitrant Romania, but they

must also deal with a China that is building up its nuclear arsenal and trying in a great variety of ways to undermine Moscow's sphere of influence. Such a situation suggests that it is actually the Russians who should be prepared to make concessions if they wish to reduce the tension in Europe which they themselves have created through their superior power and their totalitarian nature.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

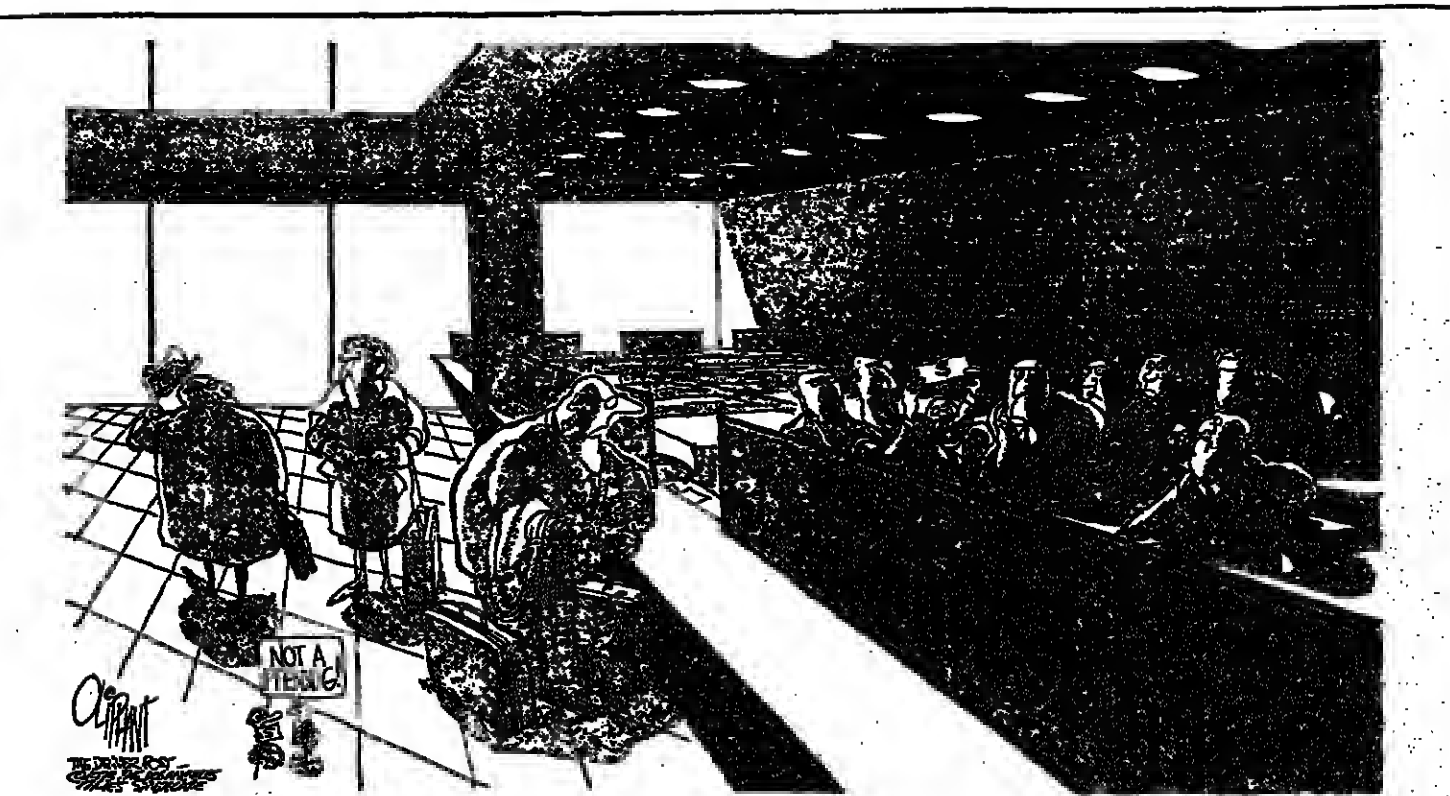
February 13, 1898

PARIS—Every succeeding day of the Zola trial adds fuel to popular excitement. Every day the armed forces guarding all approaches to the Palais de Justice are increased, and the mob becomes more threatening and more violent in its demonstrations. Yesterday a crowd on the Quai des Orfèvres held up a carriage containing three ladies, thinking in the darkness that they had caught M. Zola. They unharnessed the horses and upset the vehicle.

Fifty Years Ago

February 13, 1923

DAYTON, Ohio—What are believed to be epoch-making results in handling fog and making rain have been obtained from rain-making and fog-driving experiments carried on at the Army aviation camp at McCook Field. The results are described as "absolutely uncanny." Clouds were made to disappear and precipitate their moisture by dropping electrically-charged sand grains upon them from an airplane.



'How Much Will You Give Me for That? It's Called a Dollar, and It's Not Worth a Damn. Thing Back Home?'

The Concorde Affair: Perfidious Columbia

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The British people have adjusted quite painlessly to the loss of empire. They feel no envy as the United States carries on their former role of world leadership in economic and political affairs. They are content to cultivate their own small garden without the burden of greatness.

Such statements are truisms among observers of Britain. As generalities they do contain a large measure of truth. But not the whole truth: so we have learned just now from the affair of the Concorde.

The decision by America's two overseas airlines not to buy the British-French supersonic airplane has evoked here a reaction worthy of Colonel Blimp at his most bluster. Nations, like individuals, it seems, may harbor resentments in their unconscious—hidden feelings that at some point will burst out.

Lesser Breed

It is as if some lesser breed had dared to slap an imperial emissary. Editors and politicians and others who ordinarily are the most reasonable of men have pushed themselves red in the face. Especially noteworthy has been the anti-American tone of the reaction.

"The great American double-cross," read the headline over a Daily Express story on some alleged past example of perfidy designed to do in honest John Bull. The story concluded:

"Let's face it: The Americans dislike intensely even the thought of buying British planes. And they would cheerfully kill off the British aircraft industry if we were mad enough to allow them."

Such views have surfaced in calmer places than the always jingoistic Express, for example in the letter column of the Times. Anthony John of Kingston Hill, Surrey—a rough moral equivalent of Westchester County—wrote to suggest a contest for the name of the supersonic airplane the Americans would now surely build themselves now that they had vetoed "this superb aeroplane."

'Political Reasons'

A union leader in the plant building Concorde said: "If the American airline boycotts Concorde, it can only be for political reasons."

All this has been accompanied, on the part of Prime Minister Heath's government, by a preposterously inappropriate display of Churchillian confidence and resolution. The American airlines are just "bluffing," it is said; when Air France and the British Overseas Airways Corporation are flying Concorde in 1975, the Americans will have to buy. In the meantime the government is ready for "a tough war of nerves."

The bluffing, alas, is on this side of the Atlantic. Through a grand miscalculation made worse by years of "stubborn blindness" to the facts, Britain and France have wasted billions on an airplane that looks beautiful but makes no economic or ecological sense.

Pan American and TWA declined to buy Concorde not for any conspiratorial reason but for the simple one that it is a money-loser. Half its weight at takeoff goes for fuel. It is a small plane in an age of jumbos. Its range is so limited that it can barely cross the Atlantic. And so on. Even on terms that at the end amounted to an easy lease of the planes, airlines that have to satisfy their stockholders and bankers were not interested.

The only firm orders now are from BOAC and Air France, totaling nine Concorde. By the time those are built, there will have been a development cost of \$2.4 billion on the project, and just about as much again in production cost.

At that rate each of the nine planes will have cost \$33 million—a grandiosity rivaling that of some of the new federal buildings in Washington. Even if 20 Concordes go into some kind of service, which is probably an out-

side estimate now, the real cost of each will have been \$240 million.

The next charge being brought against the United States is an anticipatory one—the Concorde may be barred from landing at American airports as a piece of jealous spite. But if that happens, as it should, it will be for the excellent reason that Concorde cannot get its noise levels down to levels demanded of other planes and that it may do other harm to the environment. Americans used the environmental ar-

gument successfully against their own SST and are hardly being invidious if they apply it to Concorde.

It is said that so much of Britain's limited resources and so many of its hopes have gone for so little in the way of reality. Americans are not in a position to criticize; they have had their own experience with a much more damaging obsession. But we know that eventually reality makes its claims. Scapegoats run out. Illusion has to stop.

Letters

Europe's Frontiers

Lord Kennet's thoughtful letter (Herald, Feb. 2) concerning the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and the confirmation of existing frontiers strikes a proper note. Obviously, one cannot and should not forever freeze existing frontiers. One can, however, recognize their inviolability to force, and now especially it may be that the business of Europe can better be carried forward when Europe agrees in concert to accept those frontier changes which occurred in consequence of the second World War. It was not the intention of myself or of other signers to suggest more than this.

Space considerations often impel editors to shorten texts of published letters, yet on occasion such surgery may alter important meanings. Lord Kennet's concerns might have been diminished, had the editors retained the entire phrasing of our reference to the status quo and the inviolability of frontiers. Our letter to the IHT stated, in this regard: "The conference should confirm the European territorial status quo, and the inviolability of frontiers; there should be a renunciation of force and the threat of force in all relations among all European states, including the relations between states now of the same military or political grouping."

Unfortunately, the published version omitted this crucial italicized amplification. That it does not square with the Brezhnev doctrine should be apparent.

MICHAEL STEWART,
JOSEPH GODSON.

London.

LBJ's Role

Did it ever occur to Kenneth Danforth (Letters, Feb. 1) that James Reston's relatively charitable summing-up of LBJ's role in the Vietnam conflict might be based on a faint glimmering of understanding regarding the enormous burden of lonely responsibility and complex life and death decisions which any President in such a situation must face and cannot refuse—though he is only a fallible human being like the rest of us?

What bugs me is the immense intellectual arrogance and morally superior righteousness of Danforth.

I'm waiting to hear even one of these critics admit the possibility that Mr. Nixon has—by a combination of flexibility and firmness—pulled off a brilliant diplomatic coup without shaming us by betraying our trust or that of those who risked their lives and futures on our commitment in Vietnam. We did not sell them out. They have a fighting chance to make it on their own, which is all we could realistically promise or deliver.

AL MICHAELS.

London.

Sour Horn Notes

That was an interesting story about the André Mertens collection of musical instruments in the Metropolitan Museum of New York (Herald, Feb. 8), but a few errors crept into it. "Any horn player can make a stab at playing a basset horn or a hunting horn," it maintained. Well, no. The orchestral horn player should be able to do better than "make a stab" at the hunting horn, since it is the same instrument, minus the valves which give the orchestral version a chromatic

scale. But he would be mad if he risked ruining his embouchure by tackling the basset horn, which is not even a brass instrument, but a woodwind, the tenor clarinet. It is called a horn because it was developed in 1770 by an instrument maker named Horn.

It is thus old, but by no means extinct; Richard Strauss used it prominently in "Die Frau ohne Schatten." The English horn, mentioned in the same article, is not a horn either, nor is it English; the name is a corruption of *cor anglais*, angled horn, because there is a bend in it. It is the tenor oboe, widely used in the modern orchestra, whose tone is hardly a "sneaky," but mellow, melancholy and somewhat reed-like. Listen to the opening of the third act of "Tristan and Isolde," where, unaccompanied, it represents a shepherd's pipe for many, many measures. I judge that the word "baroque" in your article's phrase, "the baroque English horn," is intended only as an adjective, not as an accepted name describing an earlier type of English horn; the earlier types were shawms, a word used elsewhere in the article with no indication of what it means. It would take exception also to "the delicious gurgle of the clarinet's lowest register." This is the chalumeau octave, grave, somber and colorful, but hardly gurgling. As for "the racy high notes of the trumpet in D" (so brilliantly used in one of the Bach Brandenburg Concertos), this is a wee bit tautologous, since this soprano instrument has nothing but high notes. After a period of neglect, it seems to be coming back; I have heard it played three times lately on television music programs.

WAVELLEY ROOT.

Paris.

Peace Marchers

Kenneth Crawford's, "War: Will It Ever End?" (Herald, Feb. 8), assumes too much when he says that many of the habitual peace demonstrators enjoyed their wartime marches and will miss them when there is no longer an excuse for them.

The war went on too long. Even for the young people, the protests became—a long time ago—something you dragged yourself to because of children being bombed in Vietnam. The marches which got the most respectful attention from the press were the ones where the middle-aged turned out in great numbers, and Mr. Crawford may take it as proven that for those no longer young, the idea of confrontation turned the knees to rubber and was quite the reverse of an exciting prospect.

The habitual peace demonstrators had other things they would much rather have been doing. If it turns out that there is no further occasion for peace marches, the last thing they are going to feel is nostalgia.

MARGARET HALEY.

London.

Buckley on Budget

William Buckley's recent effort to extol President Nixon's budget (Herald, Feb. 8) is a rare model of lucidity. However, I differ with him as to conclusions; especially, as he so clearly demonstrates, we are to spend Monday and Tuesday of each week laboring just to keep this monolithic governmental vehicle rolling along in high gear. To use his own words: "The dealings of

a free people ought to be theirs to dispose of, leaving to the government only the responsibility for doing what the government needs to do, or, if you like Lincoln's formulation, "what the government can do better." Who can fault this? But sooner or later one must crack the political nut... What does the government do better and should we spend 21 percent of our gross national product building a highly salaried military class replete with periodically obsolescent hardware?

A point has been missed. The agony of the Great Society was not that government couldn't "do better the job of fighting poverty, or educating backward children, or building model cities, or building public housing," but that it couldn't do all those things and fight an expensive war in Vietnam at the same time. And it is because the war—over that we have to do them, no use passing the buck, Mr. Buckley. The same tax structure which overfunds the military prevents the private sector of the economy from functioning in these areas. If there is one lesson to be learned from Vietnam it is that world peace is not our unique national responsibility. It is not time for Germany and Japan to shoulder the load in proportion to their GNP? As a free people, I think it's time to pass the deal. Let everybody sue up.

P. C. RICHMOND.

Rome.

View of Palestinian

Fawaz Turki's article, "A Palestinian Looks at Hussein" (Herald, Feb. 8) typifies Arab capability of always being their own worst enemies. Smugly brushing away Israeli oppression he reserves his best volleys for the nation [Jordan] that took them in when no other Arab side would touch them. And as far as his figures are concerned no thousands died in Jordan in 1970. It was more like hundreds despite Palestinian claims of seas of blood. Upon closer inspection the part of the press that waited to see for itself—not trusting guerrilla claims—found the latter number of dead to be true.

TAKIS THEODORACOPULOS.
Athens.

Mideast Settlement

How naive of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak to think that Mr. Kissinger could negotiate a settlement of the Middle East conflict. Maybe with the Arabs, not with the Israelis. Everyone of us thinks that he—or she—is twice as smart as Mr. Nixon's foreign adviser.

JOSEF SRYCK.

Tel Aviv.

W. Europe And Japan Vs. Nixon

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The worsening dollar and trade crisis between the United States and its major trading allies—Western Europe and Japan—is now producing unprecedented demands on President Nixon, from traditional free-traders in Congress and elsewhere, for long-range protection.

Congressional intimates of Democratic Rep. William Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, are now letting it be known that he favors a whopping 15 percent import surcharge for a minimum of one year on virtually all imports into the United States.

Mills' plan, which may well be having decisive impact on the Nixon administration as it attempts to grapple with the mounting imbalance of payments and trade, would reduce the proposed surcharge to 10 percent the second year and 5 percent the third year.

Whether such imports as crude oil, now desperately needed at home, would be exempted from the Mills-proposed surcharge is not known. But the fact that William Mills, the most influential leader on foreign trade in Congress, is pushing the surcharge so hard is an obvious factor in its tentative acceptance by the White House.

For weeks, Mr. Nixon's economic czar, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, and other Nixon foreign economic aides have been trying to reach a compromise on new trade legislation. The results are still inconclusive.

Thus, the President is described by intimates as determined to find some wholly new and unconventional means of dealing with the trade imbalance. That imbalance found the United States in 1972 buying nearly \$7 billion a year more in foreign-made merchandise than it sold abroad, despite December 1971 currency goods which made foreign goods more expensive here and American goods cheaper abroad.

In typically Nixonian style, the President has said privately that he does not want "any of the old conventional answers" to the historic deficit in U.S. foreign trade—but as yet he has no clear idea what he means by "conventional."

The surcharge is hardly unconventional. It was used, in fact, by then Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally in August 1969 as one import-stemming measure in the President's dramatic "economic policy," but it was pegged at only 10 percent and lasted only four months.

Protectionists

The fact that traditional free trader Mills now wants the United States to impose so high a level of import surcharge—much about rising protectionist sentiment in the Democratic Congress.

In truth, no conventional trade bill that Mr. Nixon might send to Congress would pass today. If the President paves the way with import surcharges, Congress might agree to give him selective power to reduce tariffs on a reciprocal basis, but nothing approaching the tariff-reduction authority Congress gave the White House in the "Kennedy Round" of the early 1960s.

Accordingly, the fact that Mills is pressing for a three-year program of import surcharges in grams that that is the rock-bottom minimum concession to rising protectionist sentiment now being zealously fanned by the AFL-CIO. The labor hierarchy led by the awesomely protectionist Burke-Marke trade bill and proposals for outright import quotas.

Mr. Nixon's problem with Congress is serious enough. More serious in the long run is a problem with the European Community market and Japan, which he quietly advised months ago to be ready for new tariff negotiations with the United States next fall.

When Edward Heath, British prime minister, came to two weeks ago to learn just what the Nixon trade plans were, not only learned that to not what he was surprised to be of what he thought the U.S. position should be. Like when West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt was last month, he was astonished at the lack of planning inside administration.

The battle of the dollar raging in Europe and Japan is the new pressure by Mills and other congressional grandees, immediate curbs on imports, only widen the gap between United States and its main trading allies. The gap is implacable today, but tomorrow it could be critical.

Obituaries

David Lawrence, Columnist, Founded News Magazine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UPI)—David Lawrence, 84, news columnist and founder and editor of U.S. News and World Report magazine, died yesterday of a heart attack.

For more than 60 years, Mr. Lawrence reported from Washington. He observed the administrations of 11 presidents, including William Howard Taft, and his voluminous writings about them left no doubt of his belief that the nation was deserting the conservative virtues that he believed in.

His views were crystallized in the magazine that he published and in his syndicated column. One of the most successful of the Washington columns, it had appeared at one time in 300 newspapers.

To later generations, Mr. Lawrence was known as a consistent spokesman for conservative opinion. His contemporaries used to tell, though, of an energetic, competitive reporter who, in the era when the "scoop" was the mark of journalistic success, scored far more than his share.

Neutrality in Doubt

In 1915, working as an Associated Press reporter in Washington, he was tipped by a colleague—who had been sworn to secrecy himself—that a big story was about to break. The story was that a German submarine and American neutrality was a major area of contention within the Wilson administration.

By a process of elimination, helped by his own political intuition, Mr. Lawrence decided that the story must involve Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan and the friction over his insistence on neutrality.

He went to see the secretary of war, talked about various matters, then remarked casually: "Too bad about Bryan, isn't it?" To which the secretary replied: "Yes, it is. I'm sorry to see him go."

Still trying to seem casual, Mr. Lawrence asked, "When do you think it'll be?"

"It's supposed to be tomorrow afternoon, about 2 o'clock," the secretary said.

Photographs Sold

Mr. Lawrence was born in Philadelphia on Christmas Day in 1888, but his family moved to Buffalo, N.Y., while he was an infant. As a high school student there, he persuaded the Buffalo Express to buy some photographs of local sports celebrities from him for its rotogravure section.

Soon he was writing general news for the paper during school vacations, and, when he set out for college at Princeton, he had a photograph album in his pocket, a railroad pass and a job with the Associated Press.

He was sent to Lakewood, N.J., in the spring of 1906 to report on President Grover Cleveland, who was seriously ill. After Mr. Cleveland died at 8:40 a.m., it was said, the telegraph operator told him that a New York paper might pay \$500 for an exclusive story, but Mr. Lawrence dashed for the nearest telephone and called the Associated Press with the bulletin.

Dedication Helps

His dedication helped him win a vacation job at the AP's Philadelphia bureau and, in 1910, when an AP job opened in Washington, he got it.

Six years after Mr. Lawrence joined the AP bureau in Washington, he resigned to become a Washington correspondent for the New York Evening Post, which permitted him to syndicate his own column. It was, he noted in his entry in "Who's Who," the "first Washington dispatch to be syndicated nationally by wire."

From that venture sprouted the U.S. Daily Chronicle of Federal government activities. The daily, founded in 1926, suspended publication on March 4, 1933, to be succeeded by United States News, a weekly review of national events.

In 1946, Mr. Lawrence started U.S. News and World Report, a magazine concentrating on international affairs, and, in 1947, he merged the two magazines into U.S. News and World Report, a weekly that featured his own regular signed editorial comment and that eventually built a circulation of almost two million.

Benjamin Franklin

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI)—British composer Benjamin Franklin, 67, died today in a London hospital.

Mr. Franklin conducted for Noel Coward and C. B. Cochrane musicals and wrote more than 100 songs for films. He was working on his ninth symphony at the time of his death.

The son of a Pole, Mr. Franklin studied the piano in Cologne and

Sea Hunt off Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—About 30 ships, including five British trawlers and two German support vessels and a West German support ship, today continued their search for 11 fishermen and passengers who were reported to have abandoned an Icelandic fishing boat when it sank in a storm yesterday.

5 Protesters Killed By Police in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—At least five demonstrators were killed when police opened fire in a clash yesterday in the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, the Press Trust of India reported from Hyderabad today.

Police said three of the demonstrators were killed after they demanded a separate state and attacked policemen and a magistrate at Cherpallali, about 350 miles east of the state capital, Hyderabad.

Israeli Ship Lost Weapons Washed Ashore in Britain

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (AP)—Explosive weapons washed up on England's southwest coast in recent days are anti-tank missiles from a crate that fell off the Israeli ship Galila, the newspaper Yedioth Aharanot said today.

The report did not say where the missiles came from, but added that Israel's Defense Ministry had them fully insured—an indication that they had been bought for the Israeli Army.

The Defense Ministry would not comment on the newspaper report.

Arms also were washed up at the same time on the coast of Ireland. There was conjecture that the weapons might have been destined for the illegal Irish Republican Army, but officials reported they were apparently washed overboard from a passing ship.

Israelis Kill Arab Guerrilla, Capture 4 in West Bank Clash

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Israel said today its forces pursued five Arab guerrillas, killed one of them and captured four others as they tried to flee across the Jordan River. It said the band had committed numerous acts of sabotage.

The troops wounded another of the guerrillas and suffered no casualties in the clash in the Jordan Valley Friday night, the military command said.

A command communiqué said the troops found weapons in the guerrillas' possession and other weapons in a hideout.

It said the troops had flushed out the guerrillas in the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank in the Jordan Valley since July 15, 1971, when Israeli troops killed six guerrillas who had launched a rocket attack against Tel Aviv eight days earlier, killing four persons.

Petah Tikva is a town near Tel Aviv.

Terrorists Fire At Ex-Mayor of Gaza, 2d Attempt

GAZA, Feb. 12 (UPI)—The former mayor of Gaza, Rashid A-Shawa, today survived the second attempt on his life in five months.

Guns with submachine guns opened fire on Mr. A-Shawa as he drove into his citrus packing plant at 8:40 a.m. Bullets shattered one window and he suffered cuts on three fingers of his left hand.

A similar attempt on his life in September failed when the assassin's pistol misfired and his hand grenade proved to be a dud.

The Israeli military government dismissed Mr. A-Shawa as mayor in October because he refused an offer to incorporate a Palestinian refugee camp into Gaza. He had served as mayor for only a year.

Mr. A-Shawa said that he was certain that his attackers were members of a Palestinian guerrilla organization.

Rhodesia Claims Proof of Zambian Guilt in Shooting

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—A Rhodesian government spokesman said today the government had "positive proof" that a Zambian Army unit was solely responsible for the machine-gunning Friday of three white anglers on the Zambezi River. One man was killed and two were wounded in the shooting.

Rhodesia has protested to Zambia about the incident, which occurred a few miles downstream from Chirundu, on the river border with Zambia.

At a hospital in Karuba, where he is recovering from bullet wounds in the chest and arm, one of the victims, Raymond Green, said that the warning shots were fired and that whoever was firing remained hidden.

Mr. Green said the firing came from the Zambian shoreline.

Huge Opium Haul By Iranian Police

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—Iranian police have seized 12,722 kilos of smuggled opium and arrested six alleged smugglers on the Iranian-Afghan border, a government spokesman announced here today.

The opium haul—one of the biggest ever seized in Iran—has been valued at about \$600,000. It was discovered yesterday in a tank truck near the frontier town of Tayebat, the spokesman said.

Under Iran's anti-drug laws, anyone convicted of possessing more than two kilos of smuggled opium faces a death sentence.



David Lawrence

Sadat's Aide To See Heath, Tour Europe

CAIRO, Feb. 12 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat will send national security adviser Hafez Ismail to London this month as part of a political and diplomatic effort, particularly at the major powers.

Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat, the Egyptian foreign minister, announced the trip today to parliament. Mr. Zayyat said he and Mr. Ismail would visit other European capitals.

Mr. Zayyat, in a statement of foreign policy, said Egypt was increasing its political and diplomatic efforts, particularly in the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Mr. Zayyat said Egypt no longer believed in a U.S. initiative for solving the Middle East crisis and preferred that the five major powers act to insure the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the Middle East.

Mr. Zayyat referred to UN resolutions that call on Israel to withdraw from territory occupied during the 1967 six-day war.

Mr. Zayyat said he would visit India for talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. He also would visit other Asian countries, he said.

Mr. Ismail, who is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath in London, returned to Cairo Saturday from three days of talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

Egyptian sources expect a U.S. initiative in the spring to be based on Secretary of State William P. Rogers' 2 1/2-year-old proposal for a partial withdrawal of Israeli forces to permit the opening of the Suez Canal. Sources said that if the proposal seemed to provide a way to convert an interim agreement into a final settlement, Egypt would consider it.

However, Mr. Ismail rejected any partial solution on his return from Moscow, and Premier Aziz Sidki said a rally today that Egypt "will not accept any partial solutions or initiatives."

Israelis Kill Arab Guerrilla, Capture 4 in West Bank Clash

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Israel said today its forces pursued five Arab guerrillas, killed one of them and captured four others as they tried to flee across the Jordan River. It said the band had committed numerous acts of sabotage.

The troops wounded another of the guerrillas and suffered no casualties in the clash in the Jordan Valley Friday night, the military command said.

A command communiqué said the troops found weapons in the guerrillas' possession and other weapons in a hideout.

It said the troops had flushed out the guerrillas in the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank in the Jordan Valley since July 15, 1971, when Israeli troops killed six guerrillas who had launched a rocket attack against Tel Aviv eight days earlier, killing four persons.

Petah Tikva is a town near Tel Aviv.

Photographs Sold

Mr. Lawrence was born in Philadelphia on Christmas Day in 1888, but his family moved to Buffalo, N.Y., while he was an infant. As a high school student there, he persuaded the Buffalo Express to buy some photographs of local sports celebrities from him for its rotogravure section.

Soon he was writing general news for the paper during school vacations, and, when he set out for college at Princeton, he had a photograph album in his pocket, a railroad pass and a job with the Associated Press.

He was sent to Lakewood, N.J., in the spring of 1906 to report on President Grover Cleveland, who was seriously ill. After Mr. Cleveland died at 8:40 a.m., it was said, the telegraph operator told him that a New York paper might pay \$500 for an exclusive story, but Mr. Lawrence dashed for the nearest telephone and called the Associated Press with the bulletin.

Dedication Helps

His dedication helped him win a vacation job at the AP's Philadelphia bureau and, in 1910, when an AP job opened in Washington, he got it.

Six years after Mr. Lawrence joined the AP bureau in Washington, he resigned to become a Washington correspondent for the New York Evening Post, which permitted him to syndicate his own column. It was, he noted in his entry in "Who's Who," the "first Washington dispatch to be syndicated nationally by wire."

From that venture sprouted the U.S. Daily Chronicle of Federal government activities. The daily, founded in 1926, suspended publication on March 4, 1933, to be succeeded by United States News, a weekly review of national events.

In 1946, Mr. Lawrence started U.S. News and World Report, a magazine concentrating on international affairs, and, in 1947, he merged the two magazines into U.S. News and World Report, a weekly that featured his own regular signed editorial comment and that eventually built a circulation of almost two million.

Benjamin Franklin

LONDON, Feb. 12 (UPI)—British composer Benjamin Franklin, 67, died today in a London hospital.

Mr. Franklin conducted for Noel Coward and C. B. Cochrane musicals and wrote more than 100 songs for films. He was working on his ninth symphony at the time of his death.

The son of a Pole, Mr. Franklin studied the piano in Cologne and

Sea Hunt off Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—About 30 ships, including five British trawlers and two German support vessels and a West German support ship, today continued their search for 11 fishermen and passengers who were reported to have abandoned an Icelandic fishing boat when it sank in a storm yesterday.

5 Protesters Killed By Police in India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—At least five demonstrators were killed when police opened fire in a clash yesterday in the southern Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, the Press Trust of India reported from Hyderabad today.

Police said three of the demonstrators were killed after they demanded a separate state and attacked policemen and a magistrate at Cherpallali, about 350 miles east of the state capital, Hyderabad.

Israelis Kill Arab Guerrilla, Capture 4 in West Bank Clash

TEL AVIV, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Israel said today its forces pursued five Arab guerrillas, killed one of them and captured four others as they tried to flee across the Jordan River. It said the band had committed numerous acts of sabotage.

The troops wounded another of the guerrillas and suffered no casualties in the clash in the Jordan Valley Friday night, the military command said.

A command communiqué said the troops found weapons in the guerrillas' possession and other weapons in a hideout.

It said the troops had flushed out the guerrillas in the Hebron area of the occupied West Bank in the Jordan Valley since July 15, 1971, when Israeli troops killed six guerrillas who had launched a rocket attack against Tel Aviv eight days earlier, killing four persons.

Petah Tikva is a town near Tel Aviv.

Terrorists Fire At Ex-Mayor of Gaza, 2d Attempt

GAZA, Feb. 12 (UPI)—The former mayor of Gaza, Rashid A-Shawa, today survived the second attempt on his life in five months.

Guns with submachine guns opened fire on Mr. A-Shawa as he drove into his citrus packing plant at 8:40 a.m. Bullets shattered one window and he suffered cuts on three fingers of his left hand.

A similar attempt on his life in September failed when the assassin's pistol misfired and his hand grenade proved to be a dud.

The Israeli military government dismissed Mr. A-Shawa as mayor in October because he refused an offer to incorporate a Palestinian refugee camp into Gaza. He had served as mayor for only a year.

Mr. A-Shawa said that he was certain that his attackers were members of a Palestinian guerrilla organization.

Rhodesia Claims Proof of Zambian Guilt in Shooting

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—A Rhodesian government spokesman said today the government had "positive proof" that a Zambian Army unit was solely responsible for the machine-gunning Friday of three white anglers on the Zambezi River. One man was killed and two were wounded in the shooting.

Rhodesia has protested to Zambia about the incident, which occurred a few miles downstream from Chirundu, on the river border with Zambia.

At a hospital in Karuba, where he is recovering from bullet wounds in the chest and arm, one of the victims, Raymond Green, said that the warning shots were fired and that whoever was firing remained hidden.

Mr. Green said the firing came from the Zambian shoreline.

Huge Opium Haul By Iranian Police

TEHRAN, Feb. 12 (Reuters)—Iranian police have seized 12,722 kilos of smuggled opium and arrested six alleged smugglers on the Iranian-Afghan border, a government spokesman announced here today.

The opium haul—one of the biggest ever seized in Iran—has been valued at about \$600,000. It was discovered yesterday in a tank truck near the frontier town of Tayebat, the spokesman said.

Under Iran's anti-drug laws, anyone convicted of possessing more than two kilos of smuggled opium faces a death sentence.

By David Stevens

VIENNA, Feb. 12 (UPI)—For all its incontestable popularity, "Aida" is a fiendishly difficult opera to stage, as the new production of the Vienna State Opera, and its noisy aftermath, has just proven all over again.

The Viennese had never been too happy with their previous production, which dated back to the reopening of the State Opera in 1955, so the disappointment was as keen as the anticipation. The critical blasts after the premiere a week ago were withering and almost unanimous.

During the course of that performance, the police evicted three hard-core standees who admittedly knew in advance who they are for and against "disturbing the performance." Eberhard Wachter, the popular State Opera baritone who was in a box, loudly protested to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky that this infringed on their democratic right of expression. One critic later complained that he too had been disturbed by members of the audience who during the music applauded "the brightly lit scenery of the triumph scene. No need to ask why they were not removed, he added.

The second performance, before a subscription audience on Friday, took place in an atmosphere of general approval. But the problems of "Aida" remain—how to balance the inner, personal drama at the heart of things with the need for large-scale spectacle, and how to create an air of antiquity and historical authenticity without provoking laughter.

The stage director, Nathaniel Merrill, the designer, Günther Schneider-Siemssen, and the costume, Leo Bel, were all obviously aware of this and strove to balance these elements. Yet their efforts fell with a sometimes sickening thud between the extremes.

Apparently authentic symbols of authority were carried by appropriate characters, but the singers often seemed unsure what to do with them. Appropriate representations of Egyptian animal-gods were carried in the triumphal march, but one of them was so risible it was left out of the second performance. Movement that conveyed dramatic details was often effective—such as Amos's quick awareness of Aida's love for Radames—but more often it was pointless, stock operatic gesture.

Todd Bolender's classical ballet in the grand march, not in itself objectionable, was jarringly anachronistic, and the dances in the temple and in Amneris's chambers ranged from routine to stuff that would have been rejected by the Minsky circuit.

Schneider-Siemssen knows that the sets have to establish a postmodernist and claustrophobic oppressiveness that is the heart of the Pharaohs, and they did—but in proportions that seemed designed for the Verona arena rather than an indoor theater, and with some breathtaking garishness. The costumes were rich and colorful, including a snappy wardrobe for the slave Aida.

On the musical side, only the conductor, Riccardo Muti, making his Vienna debut, and the tenor, Placido Domingo, met with general approval. The 31-year-old conductor is a fiery and demonstrative performer with a leaning for fast tempos and explosive climaxes. But he shaped a performance both exciting and lyrical and, while the singers may sometimes have felt rushed, to

his and their credit, they did not sound it. The orchestra and chorus responded with impressive precision.

Radames

Domingo was as close to an ideal Radames as one is likely to meet these days, combining lyric warmth for the lover, metal for the warrior, and a reasonable effort to stick to Verdi's dynamics.

The Aida was Gwyneth Jones, a great favorite here, but far from ideal in the part. Her warmth and intense dramatic in-

volvement were welcome, but she sang unevenly and the high pianissimos that abound in the part were not floated, but sustained only with uncomfortable effort.

Amos was not a happy choice for the Viennese debut of American baritone Eugene Holmes. He cut a convincing figure and phrased intelligently, but his voice was overmatched by the role's demands. Victoria Cortes was an utterly provincial Amneris. Bonaldo Giaiotti (like director Merrill a New York Met regular) and Tugomir Franc were sonorous but

colorless as, respectively, high priest and king.

Another young conductor currently making his first appearance here is Reynaldo Giovanetti, director of the Marsellies Opera, but he is getting a baptism of fire in the Vienna State Opera repertory rather than a new production. The performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball" that he took over on Saturday was one of those occasions, notorious here, on which singers and conductor hardly seemed to have been introduced to each other in time for the performance. All the same, it was well sung and ending, if sloppy, with Beniamino Priori an elegantly lyrical Riccardo, Teresa Kubiak a brilliant Amelia and Kostas Paskalis a powerful Renato. Everyone had his own idea about tempo, but Giovanni-netti showed his growing theater experience in making the necessary gear shifts. Following the Sir Thomas Beecham formula, it began together, ended together, and the middle took care of itself.

The Theater an der Wien unveiled a new production of "Kiss Me Kate" over the weekend, a daring step in a city whose entire theater-going population seems to have committed to memory the Volksoper's hit production that opened in 1956—first in English, then in German—and stayed in the repertory until recently. Then again, it is a sure thing, since the Cole Porter musical has had more than 3,000 performances in 162 productions before this one in German-language theaters, according to the program's statistics.

For an English-speaking listener the shift to German from the distinctive original is inevitably jarring (try "Ich will mich reich benehmen" in English). But it comes to wit it with a lightness in "Paddy's," but even the Viennese seem to find the German of this version a bit too German, compared with the more Viennese text used at the Volksoper.

This staging is essentially the work of Helmut Klotner, the German film and theater director working for the first time in a theater here. In general, it seems to aim lower than the original—the humor is broad and a bit vulgar, and the Shakespearean parts are not delivered with enough style to distinguish the play within a play from the play itself, although some of the updated dialogue was amusing. Klotner's scenery and Mago's costumes were clever and colorful, but not sumptuous. More disturbing, however, were some of the sounds coming from the pit, which suggested an extensive rearrangement of the original sound.

Harald Serafin and Naomi Priegel were good, without bringing anything special to the principal parts. Best of all was the sharp, lively and inventive choreography by William Millé, an

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Not every theatrical touch is equally successful. As usual, with Ponnelle, there is a good deal of restless and distracting fussy detail, if not enough to interfere decisively with the flow of memorable melody that makes "Don Pasquale" one of the buffo masterpieces of European music.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

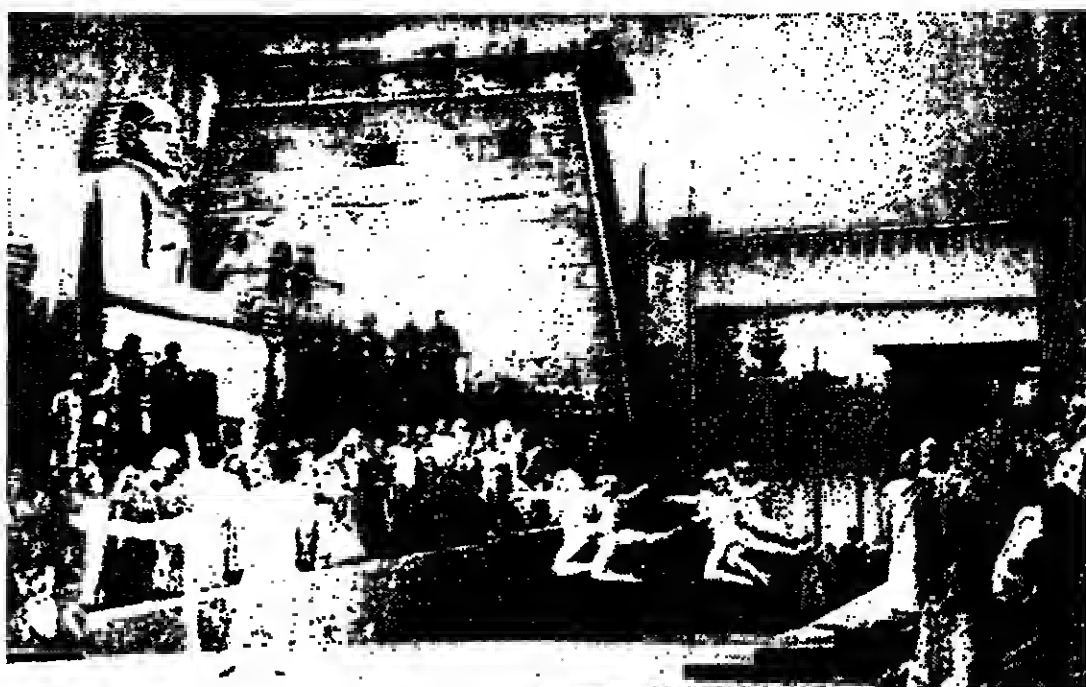
Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

OPERA IN VIENNA

The Fiendish Problems of an 'Aida' Production



Triumphal march from Act II of "Aida" in Vienna production.

his and their credit, they did not sound it. The orchestra and chorus responded with impressive precision.

Radames

Domingo was as close to an ideal Radames as one is likely to meet these days, combining lyric warmth for the lover, metal for the warrior, and a reasonable effort to stick to Verdi's dynamics.

The Aida was Gwyneth Jones, a great favorite here, but far from ideal in the part. Her warmth and intense dramatic in-

volvement were welcome, but she sang unevenly and the high pianissimos that abound in the part were not floated, but sustained only with uncomfortable effort.

Amos was not a happy choice for the Viennese debut of American baritone Eugene Holmes. He cut a convincing figure and phrased intelligently, but his voice was overmatched by the role's demands. Victoria Cortes was an utterly provincial Amneris. Bonaldo Giaiotti (like director Merrill a New York Met regular) and Tugomir Franc were sonorous but

colorless as, respectively, high priest and king.

Another young conductor currently making his first appearance here is Reynaldo Giovanetti, director of the Marsellies Opera, but he is getting a baptism of fire in the Vienna State Opera repertory rather than a new production. The performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball" that he took over on Saturday was one of those occasions, notorious here, on which singers and conductor hardly seemed to have been introduced to each other in time for the performance. All the same, it was well sung and ending, if sloppy, with Beniamino Priori an elegantly lyrical Riccardo, Teresa Kubiak a brilliant Amelia and Kostas Paskalis a powerful Renato. Everyone had his own idea about tempo, but Giovanni-netti showed his growing theater experience in making the necessary gear shifts. Following the Sir Thomas Beecham formula, it began together, ended together, and the middle took care of itself.

The Theater an der Wien unveiled a new production of "Kiss Me Kate" over the weekend, a daring step in a city whose entire theater-going population seems to have committed to memory the Volksoper's hit production that opened in 1956—first in English, then in German—and stayed in the repertory until recently. Then again, it is a sure thing, since the Cole Porter musical has had more than 3,000 performances in 162 productions before this one in German-language theaters, according to the program's statistics.

For an English-speaking listener the shift to German from the distinctive original is inevitably jarring (try "Ich will mich reich benehmen" in English). But it comes to wit it with a lightness in "Paddy's," but even the Viennese seem to find the German of this version a bit too German, compared with the more Viennese text used at the Volksoper.

This staging is essentially the work of Helmut Klotner, the German film and theater director working for the first time in a theater here. In general, it seems to aim lower than the original—the humor is broad and a bit vulgar, and the Shakespearean parts are not delivered with enough style to distinguish the play within a play from the play itself, although some of the updated dialogue was amusing. Klotner's scenery and Mago's costumes were clever and colorful, but not sumptuous. More disturbing, however, were some of the sounds coming from the pit, which suggested an extensive rearrangement of the original sound.

Harald Serafin and Naomi Priegel were good, without bringing anything special to the principal parts. Best of all was the sharp, lively and inventive choreography by William Millé, an

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Not every theatrical touch is equally successful. As usual, with Ponnelle, there is a good deal of restless and distracting fussy detail, if not enough to interfere decisively with the flow of memorable melody that makes "Don Pasquale" one of the buffo masterpieces of European music.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

his and their credit, they did not sound it. The orchestra and chorus responded with impressive precision.

Radames

Domingo was as close to an ideal Radames as one is likely to meet these days, combining lyric warmth for the lover, metal for the warrior, and a reasonable effort to stick to Verdi's dynamics.

The Aida was Gwyneth Jones, a great favorite here, but far from ideal in the part. Her warmth and intense dramatic in-

volvement were welcome, but she sang unevenly and the high pianissimos that abound in the part were not floated, but sustained only with uncomfortable effort.

Amos was not a happy choice for the Viennese debut of American baritone Eugene Holmes. He cut a convincing figure and phrased intelligently, but his voice was overmatched by the role's demands. Victoria Cortes was an utterly provincial Amneris. Bonaldo Giaiotti (like director Merrill a New York Met regular) and Tugomir Franc were sonorous but

colorless as, respectively, high priest and king.

Another young conductor currently making his first appearance here is Reynaldo Giovanetti, director of the Marsellies Opera, but he is getting a baptism of fire in the Vienna State Opera repertory rather than a new production. The performance of Verdi's "Masked Ball" that he took over on Saturday was one of those occasions, notorious here, on which singers and conductor hardly seemed to have been introduced to each other in time for the performance. All the same, it was well sung and ending, if sloppy, with Beniamino Priori an elegantly lyrical Riccardo, Teresa Kubiak a brilliant Amelia and Kostas Paskalis a powerful Renato. Everyone had his own idea about tempo, but Giovanni-netti showed his growing theater experience in making the necessary gear shifts. Following the Sir Thomas Beecham formula, it began together, ended together, and the middle took care of itself.

The Theater an der Wien unveiled a new production of "Kiss Me Kate" over the weekend, a daring step in a city whose entire theater-going population seems to have committed to memory the Volksoper's hit production that opened in 1956—first in English, then in German—and stayed in the repertory until recently. Then again, it is a sure thing, since the Cole Porter musical has had more than 3,000 performances in 162 productions before this one in German-language theaters, according to the program's statistics.

For an English-speaking listener the shift to German from the distinctive original is inevitably jarring (try "Ich will mich reich benehmen" in English). But it comes to wit it with a lightness in "Paddy's," but even the Viennese seem to find the German of this version a bit too German, compared with the more Viennese text used at the Volksoper.

This staging is essentially the work of Helmut Klotner, the German film and theater director working for the first time in a theater here. In general, it seems to aim lower than the original—the humor is broad and a bit vulgar, and the Shakespearean parts are not delivered with enough style to distinguish the play within a play from the play itself, although some of the updated dialogue was amusing. Klotner's scenery and Mago's costumes were clever and colorful, but not sumptuous. More disturbing, however, were some of the sounds coming from the pit, which suggested an extensive rearrangement of the original sound.

Harald Serafin and Naomi Priegel were good, without bringing anything special to the principal parts. Best of all was the sharp, lively and inventive choreography by William Millé, an

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Not every theatrical touch is equally successful. As usual, with Ponnelle, there is a good deal of restless and distracting fussy detail, if not enough to interfere decisively with the flow of memorable melody that makes "Don Pasquale" one of the buffo masterpieces of European music.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans and Harwood are splendidly supported by Gabriel Bacquier as Malatesta and Ryland Davies as Ernesto. Everyone sings well, and John Pritchard's musical direction combines pace with affection and flexibility. The Pasquale-Malatesta patter duet was encoored at Friday's premiere, and the chorus of the servants immediately preceding that duet should have been.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Encore are almost unheard of at Covent Garden, but rare, too, are evenings that give so much pleasure.

Evans

Japan Watches Europe For Currency Solution

By Richard Hallinan

TOKYO, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Finance Ministry officials said tonight that the Tokyo foreign exchange market would remain closed tomorrow pending developments in Europe to bring the currency crisis under control.

They said Japan would follow the lead of Europe, and particularly West Germany, because, as one official put it, "we are not the ones who are in trouble." But he quickly added that Japan could be in trouble if it got out of step with the Europeans.

Officials here indicated mild irritation over Japan's exclusion from the meeting of finance ministers from France, Britain, Germany and Italy, plus the U.S. Treasury under secretary, Paul Volcker, in Paris last night.

When a Japanese official was questioned about why Japan had not participated, he replied, "Ask them," referring to the Europeans and Americans. Japanese officials have recently become critical of the United States and other major powers for allegedly failing to consult with them on key issues such as this.

Computer Firms In Europe Eye A Wider Pact

PARIS, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—Computer firms from France, West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands will soon meet again in an effort to promote European-wide cooperation, French Industry Minister Jean Chabonnol said today.

He said the existing agreement between the International pour l'Informatique (IIC) of France and Siemens of Germany will soon be extended to Philips of the Netherlands.

The new agreement, however, can only constitute a first stage toward industrial cooperation between the nine countries of the EEC, he told a news conference.

The minister disclosed that IIC and Siemens have been instructed by their governments to "undertake a series of studies" with International Computer Ltd. (ICL) of Britain and with Telefunken-Computer of Germany.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

OPEC to Study Energy Shortage

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) plans to hold an extraordinary conference to discuss what it calls the threat of a "catastrophic" world energy shortage. The ministerial-level meeting will be held at OPEC's Vienna headquarters on March 10, Abderrahman Khene, secretary-general of the 11-nation organization, announcing the party, termed the world energy crisis "very serious and very delicate." Present levels of oil production and reserves mean the world had only enough oil for about three or four decades, he says. The problem is to discover "what we must do to avoid catastrophic energy starvation in the world." He warns that "we cannot afford to be too optimistic... at the expense of forthcoming generations, when we shall not be here to see the terrific consequences of our present shortsightedness."

U.S. May Order F15 Production

The new F15 fighter, developed for the U.S. Air Force by McDonnell Douglas, is flying high these days. Unless there is an unforeseen hitch, the Air Force seems certain of winning Defense Department approval shortly after the first production models of the jet aircraft. Free of the major technical and cost woes that have plagued so many other weapons programs in recent years, the F15 appears to be headed for a big production run. Current Air Force plans call for production of 729 planes. Construction

of 20 test models, other research and development costs and spare parts would bring the program's total cost to \$7.9 billion, or about \$10.5 million a plane. Air Force officials are calling the F15 designed primarily as a close-in dog fighter to best new Russian aircraft, "another F4"—the current front-line fighter of both the Navy and the Air Force, and one of the most successful planes ever built. McDonnell Douglas has turned over 4,300 of them. Optimistic Air Force planners see a role for the F15 in the inventory of European allies, several of which are said to be interested.

GM to Offer Air Bags

General Motors plans to offer air bags as optional equipment on certain 1974 model Buicks, Oldsmobiles and Cadillacs even though the future of the passive restraint systems as standard equipment is uncertain. The new system, which activates in car-to-car crashes at 24 miles an hour, has a built-in diagnostic system which monitors key parts to detect faulty switches and disconnected lines. GM is also proceeding with interlocking seat-belt systems required on 1974 models that do not have air bags, even though it has great reservations about them. GM says it does not like the cost, \$50 a car, and fears "some field failures" stemming from the "complicated electrical circuits for the starter interlock and warning buzzer." GM also gives every indication its program to install optional Wankel rotary engines in some 1975 Vega subcompacts is on target. But comments by GM engineers at a technical seminar last week also suggest the company is still uncertain whether the engine will turn out to be a high volume, bread-and-butter engine widely replacing conventional piston engines.

IOS Decree Is Signed by J. Roosevelt

Move Severs Him From Fraud Suit

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, has signed a consent decree here to sever himself from a fraud suit of the Securities and Exchange Commission against Robert L. Vesco and 40 others.

Mr. Vesco, former board chairman of IOS Ltd., the crumbling Geneva-based mutual fund empire, and International Controls Corp. of New Jersey, has been charged along with his close associates, including Mr. Roosevelt, with the looking of at least \$24 million from four mutual funds managed by IOS.

Mr. Roosevelt, then a director of three IOS funds, was charged with choosing to "acquiesce in defendant Vesco's plans" and failing to discharge properly his responsibilities as a director.

Simultaneously with the signing here last week, Mr. Roosevelt resigned all of his IOS directorships and pledged his cooperation to the SEC.

In a statement attached to the order, the former congressman said that he was an outside director of the IOS companies and not a part of management.

"I was removed from the daily operations of these companies," he maintained, "and relied upon officers of these companies for information and advice. It is clear now that such reliance was misplaced."

Mr. Roosevelt said that actions with "potentially catastrophic effects" on the companies on whose boards he served were taken without formal approval or subsequent disclosure to board members.

He added that, toward the end of his tenure and during the months the alleged activities transpired, minutes of board meetings were withheld for "unconscionable periods" and that when they were received, they were "notably incomplete."

He said he had confirmed enough of the government's charges to convince him "beyond any doubt" that continued service as a director would be acquiescence "in a course of corporate conduct not previously known" to him and one he was incapable of correcting.

In conformance with typical practice in consent agreements, Mr. Roosevelt agreed to the court order restraining him from committing further violations without admitting or denying the SEC's charges.

The agreement eliminates him as a defendant in the SEC suit, but will not completely sever him from the situation. He had obtained a \$150,000 loan from the Bahamas Commonwealth Bank, described in the complaint as then controlled by Mr. Vesco, and has not yet repaid it. His attorneys said the loan was "still in existence." It was described as fully collateralized and granted at a fair interest rate.

Prices Sharply Higher In Active N.Y. Trade

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange steamed ahead on a broad front today, apparently in response to signs of progress toward resolving the current international monetary crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had surged upward 12.77 Friday, soared 13.11 more today and closed at 991.57, its peak level for the day. The market ran ahead throughout the session.

Volume sagged to 16.13 million shares from Friday's 19.36 million. The decline may have resulted from the fact that all banks and many businesses took the day off in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

Whereas Friday's rally had appeared mainly technical, the buying today represented a follow-through with a fundamental tone. During the market's decline from the January highs, analysts had suggested that sooner or later the emerging strength of the economy would have to influence the market again.

Special situations were all over the ticker tape. Some oil stocks were clipped for substantial losses after an appeals court acted to reinstate a ban against building the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline.

Atlantic Richfield, a major participant in the Alaska Pipeline Service Co., which is the proposed pipeline builder, failed to open on time due to an influx of orders. It finished at 68, down 8 7/8.

Alaska Interstate fell 2 1/2 to 32 1/2, while Banister Continental dropped 2 5/8 to 27 3/8 on the American Stock Exchange. Both had been expected to benefit from contracts for the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Standard Oil of Ohio did not trade because of what the exchange called "an influx of sell orders."

Among the day's strongest were Burroughs, up 3 7/8 to 33; Digital Equipment, up 3 3/4 to 102 1/2; Halliburton, up 5 7/8 to 154 3/8; and IBM, up 1 1/2 to 448 1/2.

Dow Chemical gained 2 1/4 to 104 3/4, Eastman Kodak rose 3 3/8 to 145 1/4, Avis was up 1 1/2 to 45 1/2, International Telephone rose 1 to 53 1/2 and Molybdenum Corp. gained 1 1/4 to 17 1/4.

Avon Products rose 2 3/4 to 124 1/2, Superior Oil gained 2 1/4 to 328 and Minnesota Mining added 1 to 83 7/8.

Jefferson-Pilot climbed 3 to 68. It reported higher earnings for the year, and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split.

American Building, however, tumbled 18 7/8 to 26 1/2 in the first trading since Feb. 2. The company reported only slightly higher earnings for the year, which were disappointing to some investors and which the company said "was as a complete surprise to us, too."

Other soft spots included Walt Disney, off 1 1/2 to 102 1/2; Honeywell, down 1 1/8 to 115 3/8; and Texas Eastern Transmission, off 3 1/4 to 87 3/4. The last is the owner of the liquefied natural gas storage facility that exploded on Staten Island Saturday.

Airline stocks were among the most actively traded issues. Pan American gained 1 1/4 to 9 7/8, Eastern rose 1/8 to 15 7/8 and American was up 7/8 to 20.

Amex Prices Gain
Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.10 to 25.60.
Bmw Instruments, the strongest spot on the active list, climbed 1 7/8 to 30. Champion

Home Builders was up 1 1/2 to 12 and McCulloch Oil gained 3 1/4 to 14.

In the bond market corporate issues closed basically unchanged with one or two issues up about 1/8 in quiet, mostly professional dealing.

Dealers said the combination of a light calendar and a growing feeling that the federal government may be able to slow the rise in interest rates is aiding market sentiment.

Government markets were closed today because of the bank holiday in honor of Lincoln's birthday.

U.S. Sees Big Sales Gain For Industry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP-DJ).—The Nixon administration, which has spread the word that the economy should expand vigorously this year, now is pinpointing what industries will supply that strength. Its prognosis: Almost all of them will.

In a report on the outlook for industry in 1973, the Commerce Department says it expects all but six of 211 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries to post sales gains this year. Five sectors are expected to decline, while the remaining rubber industry's sales should remain stable, the report says.

"Building upon 1972's solid economic advances, U.S. industry moves into 1973 with buoyancy," the report asserts. "The likelihood is for higher levels of activities for most industries in 1973."

Machine Tools Lead List
Activity is expected to be strongest in the machine-tool industry, with sales projected 27 percent above 1972, and in the telephone business, which should post a 22 percent gain in revenue, the report says.

Determining its forecasts, the agency said it assumes that the rate of inflation will continue to decline, housing starts will level to about 2.15 million a year, and defense spending will remain at about current levels, and gross national product (GNP), which the administration has projected as rising 10 percent this year to \$1,267 billion, will be close to \$2,000 billion in 1990.

Steel mill product shipments should rise 3 percent to a record 95 million tons, spurred by continued high spending for construction and anticipated increases in capital-goods outlays.

Construction spending is expected to rise 7 percent above the 1972 level to \$130 billion.

Auto sales are estimated at 9.5 million autos, up 2 percent from the 9.3 million sales last year. U.S. production should rise 2 percent.

Appliances and furniture shipments should rise 6 percent to a record \$14.6 billion.

Business machines should show an 11 percent gain in shipments to \$8.8 billion.

The department said the five industries expected to experience sales declines include the aircraft-engine, truck-trailer, guided-missile, power-boiler, and electron-tubes industries. The biggest loser is the guided-missile industry, whose shipments are expected to drop 16 percent.

U.S. Seeking Bull Market in Hong Kong Tied to Chinese Cordiality

By Ian Stewart

(Continued from Page 1)

devaluations in which every nation vainly tried to promote its own exports by holding down the rate of its currency.

If that happened, the currency flap could become a genuine crisis, one that hit incomes, output and employment.

After all the coming and going of finance officials this last week, the principal nations involved met today in Bonn and by themselves. Paul A. Volcker, the U.S. Treasury under secretary, conferred with Takashi Fumio, chief currency adviser to the Japanese Finance Ministry, and Helmut Schmidt, the German Finance Minister.

The precise details of the package Mr. Volcker wants are guarded closely. But suggestions from those with knowledge of the talks indicate that Washington seeks realignment that would have the effect of devaluing the dollar by as much as 15 percent.

This could require a 25 percent revaluation upward in the yen and perhaps half as much for the mark. It is magnitudes of this size that account for the difficulty in reaching agreement.

The view among informed officials is that if the dollar-yen relationship can be worked out, new steps for the currencies will be easier to fix. Not all nations would even be required to set a new rate and Britain, for example, could continue to float the pound.

If a deal is struck between the three principals, the belief remains that a wider meeting of finance ministers will be held to pot the other pieces of the exchange rate package in place.

But tonight, there was less optimism that such a meeting was near. The betting instead was that a period of "dirty" floating would have to be endured first.

[President Nixon cut short his stay at the Western White House at San Clemente, Calif., to return to Washington, Reuters reported. There was speculation that he was going back for further discussions on the current dollar crisis.]

The only public statements made today were unrevealing. In the House of Commons, Anthony Barber, the chancellor of the Exchequer, said only that talks on the currency turmoil "are still continuing and are proceeding well."

Against Fixed Parities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (WP).—Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., today warned the administration that Congress would not settle for a resolution of the current dollar crisis that maintains fixed parities.

Rep. Reuss, who heads the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on International Payments, told Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, that Congress is "of the view that the parity of the dollar should be fixed fundamentally by market forces."

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The indicator rates for the dollar were:

	Today	Previous
ster. 16 per cent	2.425	2.3845
Sw. fr. 100	43.20	43.20
Belg. fr. 100	43.75	43.75
Deutsche mark	1.085-075	1.087-100
Quint. krona	8.60-70	8.60-20
Escudo	26.00-00	26.00-00
Fr. fr. 100	47.50	47.50
Fr. fr. 100	47.50	47.50
Builder	3.10-11	3.117-27
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (100)	600-00	600-00
Lira (100)	610-30	610-30
Peso	49-00	49-00
Scandinavian	23.50-75	23.50-75
Sw. krona	4.60-50	4.60-50
Yen	370-270	370-270

A. Price. B. Commercial.

HONG KONG, Feb. 12 (NYT).—The Year of the Ox has started out as the year of the bull on Hong Kong's stock exchange.

Self-day trading was a record \$105.1 million (\$84 million Hong Kong dollars), well above the previous half-day high of \$92.9 million set Friday and exceeded only a few times in a full day's trading.

Hong Kong investors poured millions of dollars into the stock market in the first three trading days of the new year—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week—and prices leaped upwards to spectacular, record heights.

Although trading was limited to the morning on two of the three days, shares were in such demand that the Hang Seng bank index (Hong Kong's Dow Jones) increased by one-third.

The advance was the more incredible because it followed an unparalleled climb by the market over a period of more than a year and recent government attempts to dampen speculative trading.

Specialists attributed the exceptional bull market to the cordiality China has shown to Britain and the rest of the world in the past year, to the continuing strength of Hong Kong's economy, to international currency uncertainties and to disenchantment here with overseas investment opportunities.

Foreign buyers pushed the market higher last week as the government was tipped to go ahead with a \$1-billion rapid transit scheme. A decision in favor of the project would give a boost to the economy in real terms and as an expression of confidence in the future.

But the rise has also been fueled by speculators who view the market as a legal gamble in a colony where most gambling is illegal and by the "hot money" that floats around Asia looking for a quick profit.

The market has experienced only two setbacks during the past year and they proved to be merely temporary detours to the investing public.

In 1970 the Hang Seng index climbed sluggishly to 200 points. In 1971 it passed through the 400 barrier before staging a retreat. Last year it passed through the 100-point barrier again and kept climbing. Today it closed at a record 1,508.14—a gain of 532.45 points in the last five trading days.

Last month, alarmed at the frenzy of the trading, which jammed telephone lines, disrupted normal commercial activities and resulted in large-scale absenteeism by workers playing the market, the government set up a Securities Advisory Council, induced the four stock exchanges to reduce trading hours and warned that it might have to take stronger measures to bring about a more "rational" atmosphere.

The governor, Sir Murray Macleod, stated that it would be highly injurious to the economy if the search for profit was deflected from production and concentrated on stock exchange dealings. "Or worse," he said, "if the folly of such dealings was allowed to undermine the financial stability of productive undertakings."

Under the impact of these developments, the market fell back by more than 100 points. But the market decline did not last long. Despite the introduction of half-day trading, despite the imposition of restrictions by the Fire Services Department on the number of people permitted to attend exchange premises and despite government warnings of possible intervention on a bigger scale, the market took off again. Daily turnover repeatedly exceeded \$100 million.

Dozens of small companies, including many with dubious investment qualifications, have floated issues to take advantage of the market frenzy. One new issue increased in value by 1,000 percent in half a day.

Under the impact of these developments, the market fell back by more than 100 points. But the market decline did not last long. Despite the introduction of half-day trading, despite the imposition of restrictions by the Fire Services Department on the number of people permitted to attend exchange premises and despite government warnings of possible intervention on a bigger scale, the market took off again. Daily turnover repeatedly exceeded \$100 million.

Dozens of small companies, including many with dubious investment qualifications, have floated issues to take advantage of the market frenzy. One new issue increased in value by 1,000 percent in half a day.

Profits, Sales Set Record At Ford in Quarter, Year

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (Reuters).—Ford Motor Co. today reported record high earnings and sales for the fourth quarter and the year last year.

Profits for the year rose 32.4 percent to \$870 million, or \$3.83 a share, from \$671 million, or \$3.18 a share, in 1972. Sales were up 23 percent at \$20.2 billion.

Sales to the final quarter were ahead 22 percent at \$5.6 billion from \$4.6 billion in the 1972 period. Net income was up 17.6 percent at \$340 million, or \$3.58 a share, from \$294 million, or \$3.04 a share, in 1972.

For the year, Ford said it

earned 4.4 percent after taxes on sales, up from 4.1 percent a year earlier but down from 6.2 percent in 1969.

Ford said although the worldwide return on sales was higher last year than in 1971, the return in the United States was down sharply from 1971 and was lower than the margin ceiling prescribed by the Price Commission.

During 1972, Ford had repeated profit margin problems with the commission and was forced at one point to lower prices selectively and was denied price increases on 1973 models because of margin troubles.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index climbed 0.10 to 25.60.

Bmw Instruments, the strongest spot on the active list, climbed 1 7/8 to 30. Champion

"THE" MOST EXCITING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY ON SPAIN'S COSTA DEL SOL

- Near Morbello, a secluded beachfront area with pine trees, streams, clear blue sea, and unspoiled golden sand.
- The project consists of a landscaped development of 920 apartments, suites, studios with tennis courts, swimming pools, restaurants, shopping centre, beach club, marina, gardens.
- All the official, legal, technical documents, and permits necessary for IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION are available as well as a financial study showing the project's potential.
- For a fast return on your money—this project is tailored for you!

Call: 38-25-20. Telex 77098.

REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS
P.O. Box 132, Torremolinos (Malaga), Spain.

EXCELLENT YIELDS IN MEXICAN BANK SECURITIES

Mexico offers free currency exchange (you may invest and take out your money as you wish, when you wish). There are no personal inheritance taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. And the Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies (with no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS ?

To receive our free brochure which gives you the how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____
STREET _____
CITY AND STATE _____
COUNTRY _____

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.

CASA DE BOLSA INVESTMENT BROKERS

ESTABLISHED 1958

PRISCILIANA SANCHEZ 228

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO

Telex 0068.793

CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

Reynolds Securities Inc.

is pleased to announce that it established a wholly owned Swiss subsidiary

Reynolds Securities SA

with offices located in

LAUSANNE
10, Av. de la Gare
Tel. 021 - 201311

LUGANO
20, Via Pretorio
Tel. 091 - 39304

The staff and personnel of Emanuel, Deetjen S.A. have joined

Reynolds Securities SA effective February 2nd

Reynolds Securities Inc.
120, Broadway New-York, NY 10005

Born for business



5 minutes from the Arc de Triomphe, the Hotel Meridien Paris is already famous for its glamorous restaurants, its elegant, imaginative boutiques and small, sociable bars. But above all... the unique Meridien super business service: telex, financial wire, bilingual secretaries, car rental, Air France desk, banquets and special congress halls with crack screen and sound systems. Of course, super bedrooms with air conditioning that you can regulate, direct dialing, TV in English and 24-hour food and drink served with the smiling charm and care that makes Meridien guests so sorry to leave, so eager to return.

HOTEL MERIDIEN PARIS
MERIDIEN

81 boulevard Gouvion Saint-Cyr, 75017-Paris
Tel. 753.12.30, 7514.29.55, Cable Homer Paris.
THE MERIDIEN CHAIN: PARIS TOURS DAKAR TUNIS.
OPENING IN 1973: CAIRO, GUADELOUPE-MARTINIQUE.

—1972-73—		Stocks and	Sis.	Net			
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	
					Last	Ch'ge	
2014	2014	2014	2014	14	1524	1516	1524 + 1/2

[illegible]

مکان من العمل

Toronto Stocks

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

(Italian National Electric Energy Agency)

Due March 1, 1985

BONDS SELECTED FOR REDEMPTION

Bonds so selected for redemption will become and be due and payable in United States dollars on March 1, 1973, at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., 48 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, at one hundred per cent (100%) of the principal amount thereof with interest accrued thereon to the redemption date. Bonds should be presented for redemption together with all appurtenant coupons maturing subsequent to the redemption date. If monies for the redemption of all the Bonds to be redeemed are available at the office of Dillon, Read & Co. on the redemption date, interest thereon will cease to accrue from and after such date.

At the option of the respective holders of bearer Bonds selected for redemption, the principal amount thereof and interest thereon may be collected upon presentation at the offices of the following Co-Paying Agents: in Luxembourg, Ville de Luxembourg; at the principal office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg S.A., or in Milan, Italy, at the principal office of Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A., or in London, United Kingdom at the principal office of S.G. Warburg & Co. Limited, or in Frankfurt a/M, Federal Republic of Germany at the principal office of Deutsche Bank A.G. Additionally, insurance companies doing business in the Republic of Italy may present for redemption Bonds registered as to principal, which they own, at the principal branch of the Co-Paying Agent in Milan, Italy.

Mutual Funds

Dated: January 30, 1973

DILLON, READ & CO.
Principal Paying Agent

PEANUTS



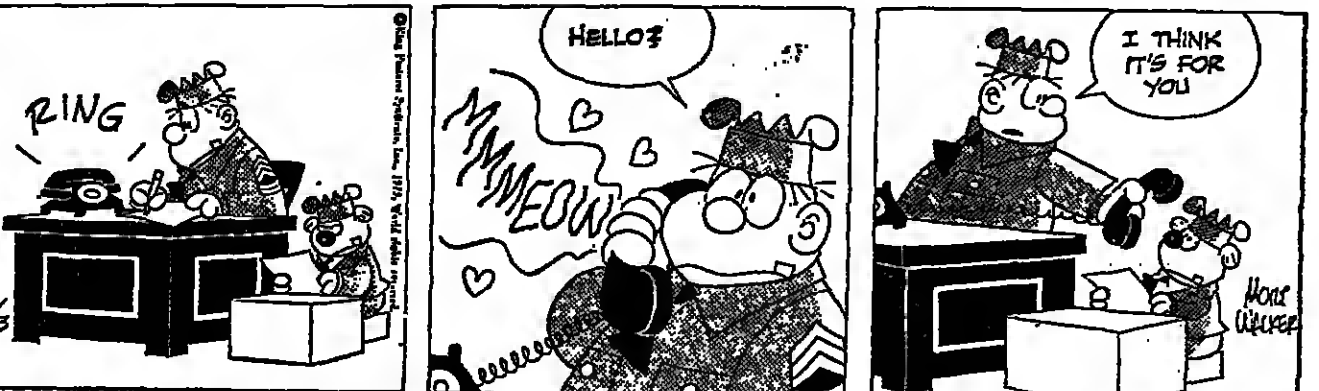
B.C.



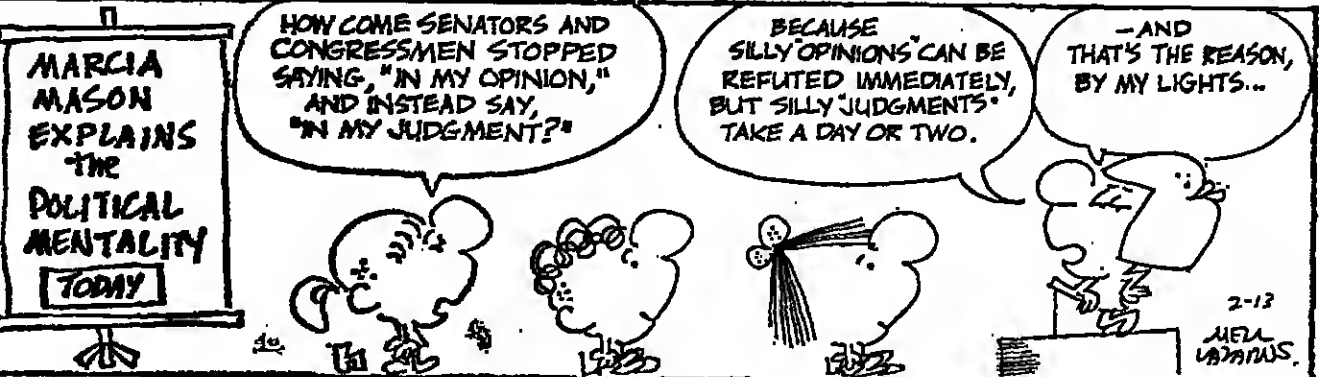
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



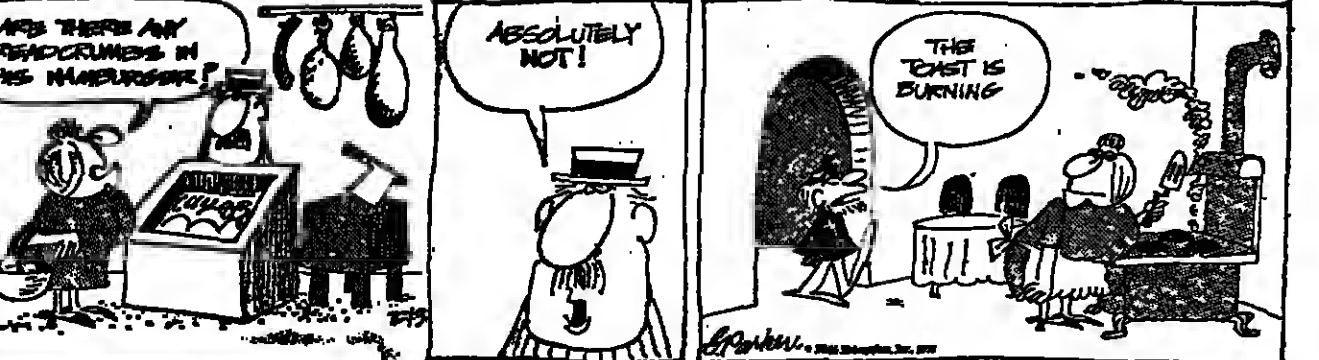
MISPEACH



BUS SAWYER



WILARD



REX MORGAN



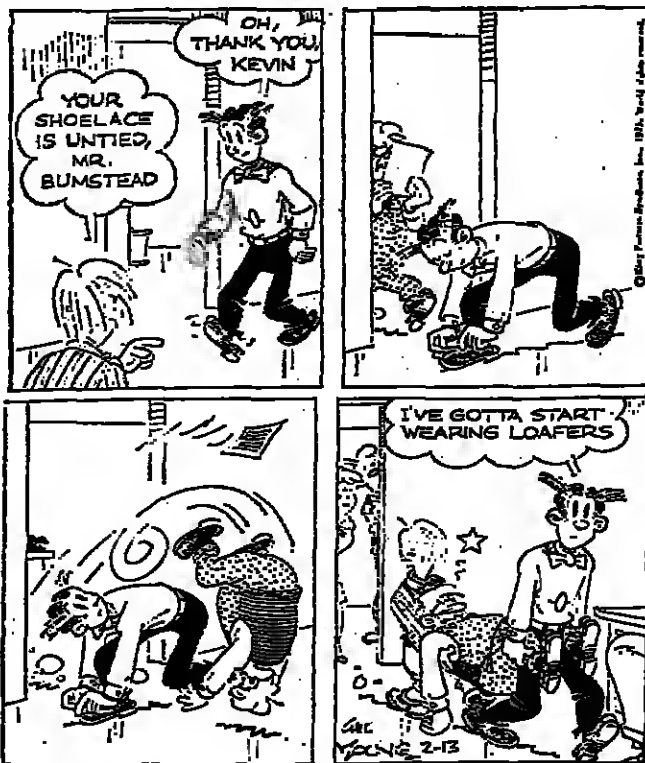
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West was faced with a weak two-bid to right after two bases. A double for take-out was the obvious choice, and this gave his partner a much harder problem. East had three choices. He could have bid three clubs, which would have led to three no-trump via a three-spade cue-bid from West, or he could have bid two no-trump, leading more quickly to the same destination. Instead he made a bold decision by passing for penalties.

The normal result for East-West was three no-trump, making 10 tricks for a score of 430, as the size of the penalty in two spades doubled was vital. Two down, for 300 points, would give North-South a top score, while three down, for 500 points,

promised to give all the match points to East-West. The opening lead was the heart king, which collected the five, the three and the seven. After a little thought West came to the right conclusion and made the only lead at the second trick that did not give a trick to the declarer—a small heart.

It was clear to West that his partner must be able to win the low-heart continuation. If he had begun with 8-3 or Q-8-3 he would have played the eight to encourage, so his original holding must have been Q-3 or singleton three.

East won the second trick with the heart queen and shifted to the diamond ten. The defense continued diamonds, and South had no way to avoid losing two tricks to each black suit in addition to the first four tricks lost in the red suits. East-West collected 500 points.

NORTH
♠ 3
♥ J10955
♦ 8743
♣ Q86

EAST
♠ A874
♥ Q3
♦ 1092
♣ J432

SOUTH
♠ K10965
♥ 87
♦ K5
♣ K95

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West
Pass Pass 2♣ Dbl.
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DOWN	ACROSS
1. HOLE	1. MAJESTY
2. HOLE	2. UPTIGHT
3. HOLE	3. AUTOPHAGY
4. HOLE	4. MASON
5. HOLE	5. TREAT GENTLY
6. HOLE	6. ENDING WITH CUP
7. HOLE	7. DOUBTLESS
8. HOLE	8. STEAD
9. HOLE	9. KIND OF PISTOL
10. HOLE	10. VISIGOTH KING

DENNIS THE MENACE



"BECAUSE IT'S NO FUN THROWING SNOWBALLS AT GINA... SHE JUST LAUGHS!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEEKO
CEHEN
TELKAN
RICHEP



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

THE IMPLISION CONSPIRACY
By Louis Nizer. Doubleday, 495 pp. Illustrated. \$10
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TWO key questions must inevitably and immediately occur to anyone contemplating Louis Nizer's "The Implision Conspiracy," an account of the famous and controversial espionage case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. First, does Mr. Nizer—himself a celebrated trial lawyer and the author of some half-dozen books on life in court—consider the Rosenbergs guilty or innocent of the charge for which they were tried and found guilty in 1951, and executed in Sing Sing's electric chair on June 19, 1953, namely, conspiring to pass national defense secrets (including, not incidentally, the key to building the atom bomb) to Russia? Second, does it all really matter any more—that is, can a case that at the height of the cold war inflamed the passions of people all over the world still engage us in this era of revisionism and thaw? To answer the first question, one can only cite Mr. Nizer's concluding words: "the question 'Do you think the Rosenbergs were guilty?' [is] a wrong question, which [can] only lead to a wrong answer." The right question is "Do you think there was sufficient evidence for a jury which heard and saw the witnesses, and not merely the printed testimony, to find them guilty?" To this, the answer is "Yes."

At first, one finds oneself resisting it. It's just too painful for one thing—dredging up once more the emotions of a drama that one would just as soon regard, if the book's photographs of long-dressed or baggy-suited picketers may be allowed to set the mood, as a nightmare filmed by Frank Capra. For another thing, Mr. Nizer himself erects certain roadblocks: his brief recapitulation of the Rosenbergs' lives, studded with rhinestones of what one can only call Bill Stern photojournalism ("It is curious how a purely accidental incident can change the course of a person's life. If Julius Rosenberg had not stopped to listen...") His irrelevant sermonizing on how the Rosenbergs' ideological fanaticism upset their children's emotional well-being. The annoying absence of footnotes, references and index. The obviousness of Mr. Nizer's not having been present at the trial to witness the very facial expressions, voice tones, and demeanors that he argues are the decisive indices of a witness's veracity. The faint hint one gets now and then that Mr. Nizer is exploiting the significance of the case merely to entertain us once again with the continuing serial of famous cases he has known. But bit by bit one's resistance breaks down. For Mr. Nizer's treatment of the trial transcript—his selections from it, his rearrangement of it, and his commentary on it—is simply too interesting and edifying to ignore. It becomes gradually clearer that his intentions in writing the book were genuinely constructive: he meant to know every inch of the thousands of pages of the record, as if I were going to write the brief; and every word and authority in the brief, as if I were going to argue the appeal; and so on, through every judicial opinion, every book written "for or against the verdict," every newspaper reference, and every person he could find who touched the Rosenbergs' lives or deaths—until he could comment on the case like a master-architect dismantling a controversial building, or a coroner dissecting a famous corpse.

One begins to get caught up by the details. They are details that include the function of the lens mold whose design the Rosenbergs purportedly got from David Greenglass and passed on to the Russians (the lens's function was to focus imploding pressure waves for maximum effect in order to detonate the A-bomb; the pattern of the spy-conferences that implicated the Rosenbergs was also an imploding of sorts; hence Nizer's double-edged title, "The Implision Conspiracy"). They are details that range all the way from the irregularly cut Jell-O package that was used for identification purposes by the Rosenbergs and Harry Gold, to the horrifying minutes of the couple's execution. They are details with which some people who lived through the hysteria of the times may still not be familiar.

And at length the enormous drama of the story begins to insist. The poignancy of the prison scenes between Julius and Ethel, the extraordinary passion of their letters to each other, the awful plight of their children; the passionate struggle of the defense attorney, Emanuel A. Bloch, whose deep involvement with saving his clients' lives was eventually to cause his own death; all of it is the cumulative effect of classical tragedy, and it is, at last, simply overwhelming.

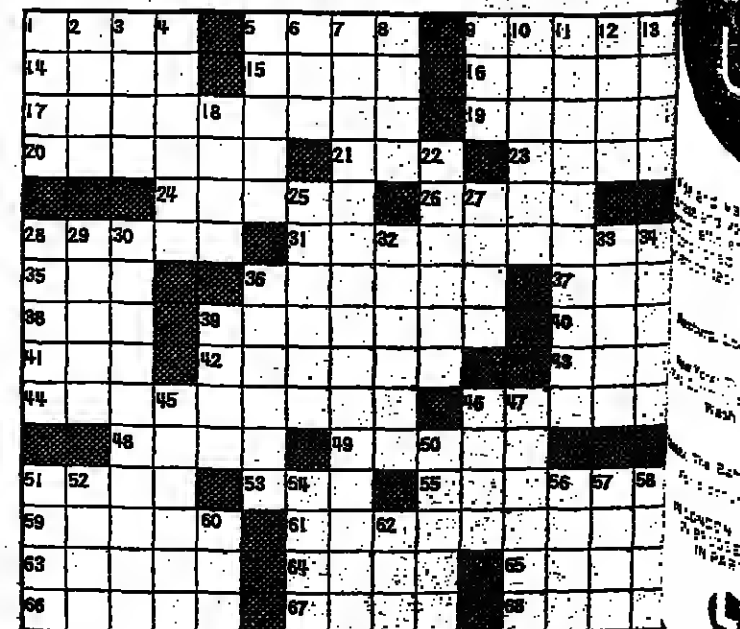
Of course many holdover particulars will still not be cooled or convinced... on the one hand that the Rosenbergs were not sacrificial scapegoats of their times; on the other hand, that the case did not receive excessive judicial attention (according to Nizer's tally, the number of judges who reviewed the various applications and appeals totaled 112, a record). But it is hard to imagine how anyone reading "The Implision Conspiracy" could fail to be impressed by the horrible and brutal picture of capital punishment it portrays. And if for no other reason than this, Mr. Nizer's book matters.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 — majesty
 - 3 Capon
 - 9 "R.U.R." author
 - 14 Valhalla's lord
 - 16 Unique
 - 17 Intensity
 - 19 Like some complexions
 - 20 Con Ed installation
 - 21 U. S. agency
 - 23 H'ways
 - 24 Film great
 - 26 Tamboff
 - 28 Kavalier or crantz
 - 31 Put headings on mss.
 - 35 At all
 - 36 Jargon
 - 37 Goldwyn
 - 38 Pow!
 - 39 Frère
 - 40 Spasm
 - 41 Draw a bead
 - 42 Sequentially
 - 43 Chemical ending
 - 44 Frameworks
- DOWN
- 46 Numeral
 - 48 Soapstone
 - 49 Musical transition
 - 51 Irrational root
 - 53 Implant
 - 55 Congenital
 - 59 Napoleon, for
 - 61 Red wine
 - 63 Defraud
 - 64 Beat badly
 - 65 Coupé
 - 66 Lock of hair
 - 67 Fornicary denizens
 - 68 Made out
 - 11 U. S. mail V.I.P.
 - 12 Grafted, in heraldry
 - 13 Largo and West
 - 18 To — (unanimously)
 - 22 Golf off Panama
 - 23 Leaves
 - 24 City of Morocco
 - 25 Walking
 - 29 Balance the proportions
 - 32 Stock exchange
 - 33 French historian
 - 34 Max at the mike
 - 36 Stampedes
 - 38 Jack's friend
 - 45 Thirteen adjuncts
 - 46 Hair dye
 - 47 Talent
 - 51 Faction
 - 52 Poppa, e.g.
 - 54 Pound of poetry
 - 56 Together, music
 - 57 Head Fr.
 - 58 N. C. college
 - 60 Naval officer
 - 62 Brazil



Palmer Wins Hope Golf by 2, Ending an 18-Month Dry Spell

By Lincoln A. Werden

ALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 12 (UPI)—Arnold Palmer ended an 18-month dry spell of defeats yesterday, winning the Bob Hope classic in the rain by two strokes.

After running in a birdie putt to the last green for a 69, the 43-year-old millionaire flung his 50-hole tournament at 17.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Uncertain Putting

Last year, Palmer's game was in the doldrums, his putting uncertain, as he went without a victory. Meanwhile, Nicklaus

had a 72 to tie for second with Johnny Miller, whose spectacular 62 on Saturday enabled him to share the 72-hole lead with Nicklaus.

Palmer's last triumph was in the 1971 Westchester Classic at Harrison, N.Y. Nicklaus had won the Los Angeles Open this year while Palmer tied for 24th.

Sanderson: The Good Life, Chapter Three

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (UPI)—When he answered the telephone, Derek Sanderson was fixing dinner. For one.

"Some leftover Chinese food," he said.

Hardly the supposedly exotic existence of a millionaire playboy. Almost enough to destroy his image. But just about everything else was proper.

He was ensconced in his Boston penthouse, his burgundy Rolls-Royce gleaming in the garage below, his gold American Express credit card was in his wallet, his closets were so full he had lost count of his suits and sports clothes.

He had resumed his National Hockey League career with the Boston Bruins for at least a \$100,000 salary after the Philadelphia Flyers of the World Hockey Association settled a \$2.65-million commitment for \$1 million.

Some Pocket Money

While his attorney, Robert Woolf, manipulated the clauses, he had played golf in Florida for several weeks. For pocket money, the Follett publishing company put up \$20,000, an extravagant price for hockey literature, as an advance on his autobiography.

"It'll be my second book," he was saying, "in a span of only three years."

"I've got two more careers after this," he said. "Movies and business. I'm only 26."

But for now, he is a hockey player again. In his second coming with the Bruins, his second month since he has come since he was the NHL's rookie of the year six seasons ago. He described his current abode, with a chandelier, as a "run-of-the-mill, two-bedroom penthouse apartment" but six years ago he lived in a boarding house in Sausalito, a Boston suburb, with Glen (Slats) Sather, now a member of the New York Rangers.

Learning the Ropes

"We paid \$65 a month for the room," he remembered. "The lady who owned the place cooked our meals. Slats taught me the ropes. He was cool with the money and good with the women."

He purchased his Rolls-Royce for \$31,000 last year but six years ago he had a 1955 Mustang, also burgundy. He had bought it on time for \$4,200 but he never had missed a payment while



Derek Sanderson, again a Bruin.

spending an idle summer in Niagara Falls, Ont., where he grew up.

"I had to win the odd poker game to do it," he said. "But now my annual insurance premium on the Rolls is \$4,700—more than the Mustang cost."

When he left home to report to the Bruins' training camp that season, he asked his father, a mail foreman, to lend him some spending money. "Harold, that's my father's name. I've always called him by his first name, all the kids where we grew up called their fathers by their first name," he said. "Harold said to me, 'Here's \$50, kid,' and I said, 'Harold, that won't get me very far.' Harold came up with \$110. Harold is always classy, always front and center."

Red Wings Beat Sabres, 5-2, Take 4th Place

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 12 (UPI)—Marcel Dionne scored in the first and third periods last night to lead the Detroit Red Wings to a 5-2 victory over the Buffalo Sabres and move the Red Wings into fourth place by a point in the National Hockey League's East Division.

At one point in the season, Buffalo led Detroit by 13 points in the battle for the last playoff spot.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Ray Comeau scored two goals for Detroit as it defeated California, 3-1, to snap a four-game losing streak. The loss was the ninth in a row for California, which was outshot, 31-20.

Flames 3, Golden Seals 1

Smith Wins in Indoor Finals

By Neil Amdur

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12 (UPI)—Stan Smith beat Bob Lutz, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, and the two

tennis players, who collected \$5,000 as the runner-up.

The two Californians, however, had not met in the last 17 months, and when the 25-year-old Lutz said, "I hope we start a new series in which I win a few matches," he may not have been too far wrong.

Third-Set Faller

Smith won the two 7-of-12-point tiebreakers, 7-2 and 7-5, before faltering in the third game of the third set with a pair of double-faults at 40-15 that allowed Lutz to reach deuce and score the

service break with two crisp backhand cross-court winners.

For the remainder of the third and fourth sets, the seventh-seeded Lutz was the dominant figure on the court. He served deeply and confidently, turned the half-volley—one of the sport's most difficult strokes—into an attacking shot, and he ran Smith, not the most agile mover, at will, looping cross-court winners that delighted the crowd of 11,059.

The fifth set produced exciting rallies that showed the brilliance of both players, who first thrived as the world's top doubles team but have since gone on to greater heights in singles.

Smith, voted the world's No. 1 player in 1972, survived one break point by stretching his 6-foot-4-inch frame for a get. He lobbed it back and then watched Lutz's center-court overhead land inches behind the baseline.

In the doubles final, Brian Gottfried and Dick Stockton defeated top-seeded Rod Laver and Roy Emerson, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

It was the third defeat after 15 victories in four tournaments for the Laver-Emerson team.

'Joe Who?' Preparing To Meet Ali Tomorrow

By James Tuile

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (UPI)—Diana Ross, a shimmering paragon of orange and white chiffon, had just finished singing "Babylove." She turned to the thousands of ventriloquist and their "requered" ladies occupying the plush tiers of the Circus Maximus at Caesars Palace and said:

"I'd like to introduce a celebrity in our audience. He's the European heavyweight champion. Will he please stand and take a bow. Let's have a hand for . . ."

Her wide eyes widened. Her jaw sagged and her dignity away. Miss Ross turned to the orchestra but got no help there. Finally, a stage whisper came from the wings:

"Joe Bugner."

The tall, rangy Englishman has become accustomed to the "Joe Who?" treatment since he arrived here to train for his scheduled 12-round fight on Wednesday against Muhammad Ali, former world champion and resident celebrity.

"Don't Be So Humble"

The 22-year-old Bugner is a celebrity in London, where boxing fans recognize him as the eighth-ranked contender among world heavyweights. He is a wide-eyed, open-face type who was told by one of the promoters upon his arrival here, "Don't be humble, it doesn't sell," after he simply said, "I think I'll do quite well against Ali."

Bugner trains in a ring built on the stage of the Thunderbird Auditorium. The lights are dim and the few stragglers at the empty tables were mostly transients from the convention of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, with an interest that seemed to be more professional than pugilistic.

Bugner danced about, his tawny dark-golden curls flopping in rhythm to his shadow-boxing. He snorted something like "bam, bam, bam," with each combination of punches.

"He's real good," said Mickey Duff, a British promoter here for the fight. "Mr. (Ash) Rennie (manager of Caesars Palace)

Warriors 101, Bulls 96

Rick Barry netted four free throws in the final 30 seconds to ice a 101-96 victory for Golden State over Chicago.

Celtics 120, Bucks 96

Center Dave Cowens scored 38 points as Boston crushed Milwaukee, 120-96. Cowens held Kareem Abdul-Jabbar to six points in the second half after the 7-foot-2 center scored 19 before intermission.

Braves 122, SuperSonics 125

Two free throws by Bob Kauffman with half a minute left and a steal and breakaway stuff by Randy Smith helped Buffalo snap a five-game losing streak and beat Seattle, 123-125.

Hawks 115, Cavaliers 107

Lou Hudson scored 34 points and Steve McViech 22 to lead Atlanta to a 115-107 victory over Cleveland.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Baltimore 102, Portland 97 (Hayes 24, Clark 23; Portland 32, Clark 23).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May 18).

Los Angeles 108, Philadelphia 90 (McMillan 28, Goodrich 21; Boston 24, May

